FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 118 *18 June 1982*

BULGARIA

Dimitrov Theoretical Conference Continues C 1
Delegates Speak C 1
Zhivkov Gives Closing Speech C 4
Conference Ends C 10
Speeches at Conference by Bloc Delegates C 10
Address by CSSR's Bilak [Prague] C 10
Speech by Poland's Czyrek [Warsaw] C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Scores 'Adventurist Course' of Israel [Madr, 16 Jun] D 1
Bratislava Radio Comments on Reagan UN Speech D 2
Correspondent Views Speech [Stanz] D 2
Chnoupek Meets With UN Secretary General D 3
Conditions for Private Sales Activity Listed [RUDE PRAVO 16 Jun] D 3
Kempny on Goals of Czech National Council D 4
Lenart Addresses Central Slovak Party Committee D 4
Visits Military Forests D 4
Briefs: Potac Returns From GDR D 4

HUNGARY

Correspondent Disappointed With Reagan UN Speech [Kulcsar, 17 Jun] F 1
Lazar Receives USSR's Nikolay Baybakov F 1
Marjai Receives Libya's Al-Mabruk 17 June F 1
Meets FRG Official F 2
Tunisian CP Leader Mohamed Harmel Arrives F 2
Report on Losonczi Arrival in Burma 17 June F 2
Activities Reported F 2
Talks, Banquet Held F 3
Kadar, Lazar Attend National Assembly Opening F 4
Veress Address F 4
Briefs: New Border Crossing; Nemeth Visit to Csongrad F 5

POLAND

Warsaw Radio Comments on Reagan UN Speech G 1
Curfew To Be Lifted in Lublin 18 June G 1
Szczecin, Wroclaw Demonstrators Investigated G 1
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comments on Antistate Incidents G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU on RFE Anti-Polish Activities G 2
Indian Paper Interviews Jaruzelski on Martial Law [PATRIOT] G 3
Military Council 12 Jun Meeting on Current Status [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 14 Jun] G 6

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Discusses Economic Reform G 7
[Grabowski, 10 Jun]
Sejm Commissions Discuss Economic Performance G 11
Council of Ministers Discusses Youth Problems G 12
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 15 Jun]
PZPR's Olszowski Traces Attack on Party Unity G 16
[TRYBUNA LUDU, 8 Jun]
LE MONDE Cites Church Hopes of Papal Visit G 22
[Paris, Guetta, 13-14 Jun]
Sociopolitical Association, Journalists Meet G 23
Warsaw Notes Investigation Against 'Criminals' G 23
Warsaw Reports Closure of Sea Areas G 24
Government Issues Statement on Israel G 24
Jablonski Receives PLO Representative G 24
Foreign Minister Czyrek Holds New York Meetings G 25
French Labor Sees Polish Breach of ILO Statute G 26
Vatican Official Visits Szczecin 16 June G 26
Nestorowicz, GDR Counterpart Meet at Poznan Fair G 26
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 15 Jun]
GDR SED Aktivists Visit, Meet Officials G 26
[TRYBUNA LUDU, 12-13 Jun]

ROMANIA

Further Reports on Ceausescu Visit to Middle East H 1
Talks in Baghdad H 1
Saddam Husayn Dinner H 2
17 June Session H 2
Joint Communique H 3
Arrival in Jordan H 6
Talks With Egypt on Economic, Technical Matters H 6
SDUF Official Meets With Moroccan Party Leaders H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Assembly Joint Session Addresses Economy I 1
Kmezic Previews Session I 1
Planinc, Dragan, Makic Speak I 2
Dragan: 'Changes Must Be Deep' I 3
Belgrade Radio Reports Reagan's UN Speech I 4
Foreign Secretary Mojsov at UN Special Session I 5
Confers With Perez de Cuellar I 5
Meets With Haig I 5
CC Member Milos Minic Meets Leaders in Sofia I 5
Kosovo Party Members Urged To Fight Nationalism I 6
BORBA on Falklands: Stable Peace Not Nearer [16 Jun] I 6
LCY Membership Report Gives Nationality Figures I 7
Yugoslav People's Army Scientific Council Reports I 7

DIMITROV THEORETICAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Delegates Speak

AU171649 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA) -- After the recess the session is chaired by Mr Yaroslav Radev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice president of the State Council. The problem for the role of the communist party in the construction of socialism took a key place in the theoretical heritage and the practical activity of Georgi Dimitrov, said Mr Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. The historical practices have confirmed Dimitrov's thought that the concessions from the universal laws in the construction of socialism, while neglecting the vanguard role of the working class, the incorrect party-state and leadership-party, apparatus-society links invariably lead up to serious errors causing heavy damage to the communist movement, stressed the speaker. Precisely this serious violation in the seventies of the relations of the Polish United Workers Party with the workers, facilitated the adversaries of socialism to take up a counter-revolutionary course.

The member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Mr Andreas Christodoulides, said that the international authority of Georgi Dimitrov stemmed from his brave struggle for better living, for the strengthening of peace, understanding and cooperation between peoples. Dimitrov revealed the forces of the reaction, pulled down the criminal mask and pointed to the class essence of fascism, outlined the road of struggle against wars. Today the struggle of Dimitrov for peace, democracy and progress is assuming an exceptionally important significance, said the speaker. Mr Andreas Christodoulides stressed that in the spirit in which Dimitrov surveyed the problems, it is possible to achieve peace, national independence and progress.

Now, when the political reaction in the capitalist states is intensifying and they are subject to a strong recession, the people should study the theory of the antifascist front, developed by Georgi Dimitrov, as an important leading principle in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, said the member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Mr (Naburo Yagi). He underlined that the work of the Socialist Party of Japan aimed at the organization of an antimonopolist, popular front is in compliance with the theoretical and practical heritage of Georgi Dimitrov. The target is to isolate the financial monopolist capital, to organize the working masses and to prevent them from getting involved in the militarist and adventurist political course of the government.

The speech of the National Chairman of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, Mr David (Merrero), was dedicated to the formulations of Georgi Dimitrov on the unity of the revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle against fascism and war [and] for peace, independence, democracy and social progress. It was this unity of action of the proletariat on the world scale which turned out to be a powerful weapon that enabled the working class not only to successfully defend but even to counterattack fascism and the class enemy. Dimitrov's principle for unification of all progressive forces now underlines the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, said he.

Reviewing the revolutionary process in Nicaragua, based on the lesson taught by the victorious revolutions, Mr Carlos Nunes, member of the national leadership of the Council of Nicaragua, stressed the significance of the ideas of Georgi Dimitrov for the setting up of the National Front against the regime of Somoza. The unification of the popular forces under the leadership of the Sandinista front is what made our victory possible, said the speaker. He made a detailed analysis of the character and stages of the revolution in Nicaragua, calling it an example for the oppressed peoples. We are the voice of the exploited, we are the hope of the planet, we shall march forward and will never yield to the imperialist schemes, said Mr Carlos Nunes.

The member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party, Mr Romero Marin, spoke of the exceptionally important role of Georgi Dimitrov in the struggle of the Spanish Communists and the Spanish people against fascism. His contribution to the cause of the Spanish people, stressed the speaker, was the call for a popular front, made in the result of a thorough class analysis of the situation created then in Europe. Dimitrov pointed out the necessity of creating a democratic, left-wing and antifascist republic in Spain. The popular front between communists and social democrats, created then, today is necessary again to Spain in the struggle in defence of peace, for doing away with the threat of authoritarian power, in order to reject the militarist policy of the United States. Mr Romero Marin read a message of greetings to Mr Todor Zhivkov from comrades Dolores Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo.

Mr George Jackson, national secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, said that among the many valuable works dedicated to contemporary problems, there are three documents still shining with their scientific value -- "The Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels, "Left-Wingism -- A Child's Ailment of Communism" ["Left Wing Communism -- An Infantile Disease"] by Lenin and "The Working Class Against Fascism" -- the report of Georgi Dimitrov before the Communist International. Georgi Dimitrov was a revolutionary with creative spirit and Bolshevik firmness, said Mr Jackson. The representative of New Zealand emphasized that under the present conditions the Soviet Union and the socialist countries play an important leading role in mobilizing the peoples in the struggle for peace and that broad-scale unity should be achieved of all forces opposing the American imperialist policy of obscurantism and anti-Sovietism.

The correct analyses of the historical moment, the theoretical and organizational contribution of Dimitrov in the thirties have led to a qualitatively new approach of the communists to the problems of the common struggle of the proletariat and the democratic [word indistinct], said in his speech Mr Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. He spoke of the contradictions of imperialism, pushing the world to a new war, and stressed that as formerly, in the time of Dimitrov, the correct attitude to the peace movements is of decisive importance now for the communists of the capitalist countries. The majority of the participants in the anti-war movements should realize what a great obstacle is anti-Sovietism for the reduction of tension, for disarmament and for international detente, said the speaker.

In his statement, the chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, Mr Hans Leven, dwelt on the united actions of the working class and the broad popular movement for peace, national independence and social progress. When the communist parties work for such a unity, they should seek to place the antiwar movement on a broader basis and to further intensify it. They shall be working in the spirit of Georgi Dimitrov, stressed Mr Hans Kleven. The policy of the United Front, he added, is not a tactical maneuver. It has a deep principled character. It is a strategy in defence of peace, national independence, progress and socialism. Today the most important and the most topical task is the task of saving mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party, Mr Ismail Bilen, recalled the words of Georgi Dimitrov that the unity of all the revolutionary and progressive-democratic forces under the leadership of the working class will deal a blow to the imperialist policy to make the threat of war recede into the background, will guarantee the relations of peace and friendship between peoples and will direct them towards socialism. The unity of the world communist movement is playing a decisive role in the struggle of the peaceloving forces. The growing multilateral tasks now facing the movement, said Mr Ismail Bilen, call for the convention of an international conference of the communist and workers' parties in the world. The speaker supported the proposal made by Bulgaria for the setting up of nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and pointed to the great successes of the Bulgarian people achieved as a result of the Bulgarians' unswerving commitment to the Dimitrov policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to Bulgaro-Soviet fraternity.

The British communists, trade union workers and progressive people owe much to Georgi Dimitrov, to his political insight, underlined the secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Mr Gordon MacLennon. Dimitrov's boundless faith in the working class and its final victory is admired very much by the British communists. The British communist worker spoke of the wide popularity of Georgi Dimitrov in Great Britain and of the enormous importance of his lifework for the development of the communist movement in that country. Dimitrov's idea of people's democracy, in the development of which he unfolded the Leninist principles, has helped the Communist Party of Great Britain to prepare a programme of transition to socialism under the specific local conditions in that country, Mr MacLennon pointed out.

Mr Amergio Terenzi, deputy chairman of the World Peace Council, spoke on behalf of the most substantial non-governmental organisation which unites the efforts of peoples for peace and disarmament. The speaker said: "I had to be in New York at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, but I was refused a U.S. visa". He stressed he preferred to be in Bulgaria and pay tribute to Georgi Dimitrov than to be an unwanted guest in a country the president of which is among the enemies of peace. Mr Amergio Terenzi assessed as very important, well-intended and brave the declaration of the Soviet Union that it will never use nuclear weapon first at another country. Let us hope, he said, that the United States will reply in the same vein in the name of common interests and detente.

The afternoon session was opened by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Tshafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of El Salvador described Georgi Dimitrov as one of the most outstanding and loved leaders of the international proletariat, of the world revolutionary struggle, an important example of internationalism, firmness and communist ethics. Dimitrov's theoretical and political contribution as a leader of the Comintern has been turned into a mighty weapon against capitalism and fascism, has become an integral part of the arsenal of the revolutionary proletariat and of all peoples, a necessary means for each revolution in its differenct stages, the speaker said. Mr Shafik Jorge Handal said that Dimitrov's ideas are of special topicality for the communist movement in Latin America and stressed that the basic [word indistinct] of the formulation of the United Front have been adopted by the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Georgi Dimitrov managed to lay the antifascist activity of the Comintern on the widest political and social basis by setting forth the idea of the antifascist and democratic front, of the unity of all adherents to peace, Mr 'Ali Yata, secretary general of the Progress and Socialism Party of Morocco said. Our party, he stressed, considers Dimitrov as one of these revolutionaries who gave their substantial contribution to enriching all the progressive movements. A firm patriot, Dimitrov managed to find out these means with which the socialist revolution created a flourishing society in Bulgaria. His experience teaches us that at a given historical stage there is a necessity of the setting up of a wide national front. This is a topical task facing our party which is in compliance wit'. the specificity of Morocco and the region.

Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir member of the Politburo and secretary on the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party dwelt on the experience of Democratic Yemen in the setting up of a wide patriotic front for struggle against the British imperialism. Through this experience, he stressed, our people became aware of the [word indistinct] value of the ideas defended by Georgi Dimitrov. The speaker said that today under the guidance of the Yemen Socialist Party the struggle for the setting up of a wide front against the reactionary forces and imperialism continues. Mr 'Abd al-Qadir expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian people and to the socialist countries for their support and gratuitions aid.

We in Zimbabwe, have drawn inspiration from Dimitrov's ideas for 15 years in the course of which we have led an armed struggle for national liberation, said Mr Eddison Zvobgo, deputy-secretary of the CC of ZANU (African National Union of Zimbabwe). For the peoples of Namibia and South Africa the fascism against which Dimitrov has fought so heroically is still a reality. The South African racists demonstrate today a merciless, brutal and barbarous scorn to democracy and the civil rights, disregarding [with] even the most elementary norms of freedom and independence. The regime of apartheid in this region of the world receives economic and military aid from the NATO forces. This is why it is of such importance for the efforts of all the liberation movements of the peoples of South Africa to unite in order to do away with the apartheid.

By his thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the nature of fascism and the danger ensuing from it, by outlining a correct course of the struggle against fascism on the basis of a united patriotic and people's front, Georgi Dimitrov has made the most important contribution to the formation of a new line of the international communist movement, stressed Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Samad a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party. We understand this very clearly now when the Israeli aggression devastates through an annihilating and severe war wide regions of Lebanon, sowing death, using all possible means of terror which the fascists and the Nazists used in years of the Second World War. Imperialism, the speaker said, wanted to subject the Arab peoples on the basis of the Camp David deals through imposing autonomous management and through liquidating the national question of the Palestinan people. But the Communist Party of Lebanon, the Lebanese patriotic movement did not allow it to separate the Palestinian people and their revolution from us.

Zhivkov Gives Closing Speech

AU171630 Sofia BTA in English 1537 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Report on Todor Zhivkov closing speech at international theoretical conference on Dimitrov's centennial on 17 June in Sofia: "T. Zhivkov on G. Dimitrov's Contribution" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA) -- This evening Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, delivered a large speech at the final sitting of the international theoretical conference "The Lifework of Georgi Dimitrov and Our Time" on behalf of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He emphasized that the high appraisal of Georgi Dimitrov's personality and lifework expressed by the participants in the conference is filling the Bulgarian communists and the whole people with legitimate pride.

Because Georgi Dimitrov, the remarkable revolutionary of Leninist type, the eminent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, the fighter against fascism and the war, was a leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party in a fateful period of its history, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed.

He said: "The strength of Georgi Dimitrov as a theoretician and political figure lies in his limitless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, to the proletarian, socialist internationalism". Georgi Dimitrov was a master of the revolutionary action, he had the skill of discovering new forms and approaches for unfolding the revolutionary energy of the masses, new ways and means taking into account the objective needs of the time. In the practical actions of the masses he was able to check the fitness of the theory and to offer new solutions which enriched the theory itself.

This innovatory aspect in Georgi Dimitrov's theoretical and practical activity is a brilliant expression of the awareness for historical responsibility which characterizes the activity of the communists, of the communist and workers' parties, of their leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed.

He emphasized that the lifework of Georgi Dimitrov, his theoretical contribution, his road of a revolutionary worker, are a source of lessons, a basis for fruitful reflections, analyses and generalizations, which can be of direct importance for the work and struggle in the present stage. Dwelling on Dimitrov's activity at the Comintern, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized his extraordinary contribution to working out the new of its time strategy and tactics of the communist movement.

Now, he stressed, in the development of the world, the layout of the class forces, there have occurred substantial changes and time is raising new problems. The Bulgarian party and state leader stressed: "The focus in which all these problems cross is the problem of peace, of averting the world thermo-nuclear war." He pointed out that the thermo-nuclear war will not recognize boundaries nor classes, there will be no front and rear, fighting and neutral, victors and defeated in it.

Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized, it is the question of all questions, a question for all nations and classes, a question of the very existence of mankind, no to afford a thermo-nuclear disaster. [as received] This is the main strategical task of the real socialism countries, of the international communist and workers' movement,of all peace-loving forces in the world.

The speaker noted that not to allow a thermo-nuclear war is the cardinal problem also for the development of the world revolutionary process, because with peace are the buildup of socialism and communism, the development of national and social revolutions,the progress of mankind, linked. Georgi Dimitrov, the speaker went on, is an example and a lesson of how reality should be analyzed specifically historically, the approaches, tasks and scales of work fixed depending on the change of circumstances. "We are not fatalists, we do not think that the war is inevitable", Mr Todor Zhivkov stated. He emphasized that the peaceful co-existence is the only reasonable alternative to the thermo-nuclear war and meets with the interests of all states and peoples, of the whole mankind.

Mr Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the possibilities for mankind to avert the thermo-nuclear war. He pointed out that the warmongers' policy is contrary to the interests of the working class, of the other classes and strata, including the interests of the ruling class. The policy of the U.S. Government, he said, is absurd and stands in drastic contradiction to the interests of the enormous majority of states and the very United States. Against the doomed policy of the reactionary imperialist circles there acts the consorted peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community.

History, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed, proves undeniably that the communist movement is the most consistent and crucial force in the struggle for peace. A powerful factor in the common front of the struggle against imperialism are the national liberation movements, the developing countries and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the anti-war movements in the capitalist states are becoming a substantial factor in the struggle for peace. The anti-war movements have unfolded with particular strength in the developed capitalist countries. The scales of this movement are unprecedented in the previous history of the struggle for peace. It involves people belonging to different classes, holding different views and party adherence. To a great extent this anti-war movement is a movement of the youth. The communists are among the most active participant in it, but they do not set themselves the task to impose their political line on the other members of the movement.

Stressing that the anti-war movments can acquire a still greater importance in the common struggle for peace, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "No tearing of the front of the anti-war movement must be admitted, nor any searing and obscuring of its anti-imerpialist purposes."

He pointed out that the attempts at putting the United States and the USSR, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, on the same plane, must be resolutely denounced. The anti-war movement, Mr Todor Zhivkov went on, must fight with the one who uses his might for aggressions, wars and adventures. And this is the present leadership of the United States and its proponents in other countries. The mainstay of the struggle for peace is the USSR. The speaker stressed that attempts are being made to lull the vigilance of the anti-war forces, to weaken their pressure.

He emphasized that in this way one can define some of Reagan's recent proposals which are allegedly in favour of peace and detente but in actual fact are pointing against peace because their target is military superiority.

Mr Todor Zhivkov noted that the global scale of the thermonuclear disaster imparts a global aspect to the struggle for averting it. He emphasized that one should draw a demarkation line separating, on the one side, the U.S. military and political top crust and its most reactionary allies, and, on the other, the front of peace, of the anti-war forces and factors. This front should unite all the peace-loving forces including a substantial part of the big bourgeoisie and the governments of a number of advanced capitalist states.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that in order to preserve peace, what is needed is purposeful work for mobilizing all the peace-loving forces and factors, for building up a maximum wide peace front.

He pointed out that the U.S. adventurist foreign policy is aimed, first of all, against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But, spreading the myth of the "Soviet threat" and the "communist aggressiveness", the United States is rather unceremoniously encroaching upon the interests of its allies of Western Europe, Japan, as well as upon the interests of the developing countries. The U.S. hegemonism which was never before demonstrated in such a strong way is in the center of this policy. "This is a policy which leads to cataclysms in the capitalist world", Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

By dwelling in detail on the grave economic crisis of capitalism, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the one-time economic, currency and trade leadership of the U.S. imperialism in the capitalist world has been very seriously undermined. The common class interests and the fear from the successes made by socialism push the Western European and the Japanese bourgeoisie towards uniting with the United States. But the growing competition in the economic field gives an impact on the political relations, too.

"In this situation the U.S. attempts to come out of the crisis at the expenses of their allies of the other capitalist countries as well as of the states of the so-called "Third World" become ever more evident, Mr Zhivkov continued. The Western European and Japanese business and political circles understand this and they oppose this, be it in a more hesitant or more firm way. In the business and political circles of a number of countries the view that the peaceful coexistence has no alternative prevails.

Still deeper are the contradictions between the United States and the interests of the developing countries. The U.S. ruling circles proclaimed the revolutionary and liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America to be "international terrorism", and they themselves are rendering their backing to military juntas and dictatorship regimes and are pursuing an economic policy which impedes the progress of the developing countries.

It has become clear from all this, Mr Zhivkov stressed, that the front of the forces which are objectively interested in waging a struggle against the U.S. hegemony, is extremely wide. It is our duty, continued he, to unmask and isolate the U.S. imperialism -- the main culprit for the arms race, for the hard situation of the developing countries, for many of the hardships of the capitalist states.

He emphasized that the U.S. imperialism through the mouth of President Reagan, appealed for a new crusade against socialism, is in actual fact in a crusade not only against socialism but also against its own allies, against its own own people, against everyone.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stated that the problem of the peace and the war cannot be solved without and moreover against real socialism, because real socialism, with its historical gains in the sphere of the economy, of solving the social problems, in the buildup of mighty armed forces, is a shield and crucial factor of human progress. He pointed out that the countries of real socialism have created a defensive potential the aggressive forces of imperialism and forced to comply with. [sentence as received]

Not the socialist countries but the imperialists began to set up military, military-political and economic bloc, started the production of thermo-nuclear weapon. For the socialist countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed, there was no other choice but, at the price of numerous efforts and sacrifice, to eliminate the advantage of the imperialists in the military sphere. The attained parity in the military balance is a historical victory of real socialism, of the forces of peace.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that real socialism and first of all the Soviet Union, are restraining the militarists and have been ensuring to peoples an already 40-year-long peaceful life without world war.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that today for the cause of peace it is the economic successes of the real socialism that are of extraordinary importance. The developed capitalist countries which have created their economic potential in the course of hundreds of years through exploiting peoples both their own and foreign ones have bigger absolute growth of the national income than that of the socialist countries. This is an advantage but a temporary one, Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

"Some ideologists and politicans of the West maintain and obviously believe that by stepping up the arms race they will exhaust the economies of the socialist countries and will cause social cataclysms and political destabilization in them, the speaker said. Those who nourish hopes that we will not set aside the necessary money in order to defend our freedom are deeply mistaken, Mr Todor Zhivkov continued. The peoples of the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union have paid quite a dear price in the years of the Second World War, in the struggle against fascism and capitalism in order to allow themselves now to weaken the defence of their socialist fatherland, of the world peace.

He stressed that the economic blockade, the economic sanctions, the embargo, etc imposed by the developed capitalist states and the United States in the first place cannot frustrate the economy of the socialist countries. "These discriminatory measures cause some troubles in our countries, indeed. But let nobody nourish illusions -- the economy of the real socialism is capable of overcoming any embargo restrictions", Mr Zhivkov said.

He stressed that the policy of undermining the economic and techno-scientific relations between the capitalist and the socialist countries is a unrealistic one and is in contradiction with the trend of the development of the world economy. "The internationalization of the economy, the deepening of the international division of labour and the unfolding of the techno-scientific revolution objectively impose for the reciprocally beneficial cooperation to be developed", the Bulgarian head of state said.

Further on he stressed that the countries of the real socialism are resolving successfully the principal social [word indistinct] of their peoples: the exploitation of man from man has been done away with forever, the right to work has been guaranteed, the employment, the organization of the remuneration of labour have been freed from any racial, sex, age and other forms of discrimination.

Socialism has opened wide vistas to education and culture, has (?ensured) free medical aid, has guaranteed the right of rest to all members of society, and conditions for the development of the mass sports and tourism. In the socialist countries a staunch course of the development of socialist democratism is pursued, means and forms for the widest including of the working people in the management of the economy, culture and state affairs are searched for. Mr Todor Zhivkov attached special importance to the attitude to the Soviet Union. By recalling Georgi Dimitrov's formulations on this question he stressed that they are valid today, too. Dimitrov has stressed that they are valid. The situation of the USSR in the contemporary history is defined not by some subjective considerations and moods but by objective facts and mainly by the fact that the USSR was the first to find out and the first to build up socialism in a big country by its extraordinarily rich revolutionary experience, by its objectively decisive role for the social progress, but the real support it renders to the revolutionary and democratic forces in the world.

Emphasizing that the CPSU and the Soviet Government are all the time producing evidence of their loyalty to the cause of peace, are taking steps including unilateral which consolidate the trust and security in the world, Mr Todor Zhivkov stated: "On the first day of our conference an event took place which is of invaluable importance for the struggle of the peoples against the war: in a message by Mr Leonid Brezhnev to the second special and General Assembly session on disarmament the USSR undertook not to use nuclear weapons first. Now the others have the floor. Let us hope that the United States and the other nuclear states will respond to the noble gesture. There is no doubt, however, that the news of the declaration of the Soviet Union will resound in the hearts of the millions with the call of the hope and will give a fresh mighty impetus to the struggle for disarmament".

The Bulgarian party and state leader emphasized that according to the Bulgarian communists "the Soviet Union has been and remains the main hope and stay, the banner of the great struggle of peoples for peace, freedom, democracy and communism."

Further on Mr Zhivkov mentioned the difficulties, weaknesses and problems in the socialist development. Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "By stemming from the basic, the principal stipulations of our teaching, we are looking for the most appropriate solutions to the new, unknown in history problems, and this is a complicated, hard and contradictory process. In this process weaknesses are inevitable, mistakes are also possible."

"Unfortunately, life has shown that not only weaknesses and mistakes are possible, but there are also such deviations form the Marxist-Leninist principles, such rude violation of the requirements of the social lawful regularities, which result in situations of crisis and social conflicts, and in worse cases may threaten the very socialist gains. This inevitably poses difficulties to the remaining socialist countries, to the whole international communist and workers' movement."

At the same time Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the main feature of real socialism is the march forward, the overcoming of the hardships and weaknesses, the successful solving of the ripening problems. "Real socialism at the present stage is not yet our ideal outlined by Marx, Engels and Lenin. It has not yet even shown all of its advantages over capitalism. This is a fact. But it is also a fact that this very real socialism is developing and improving, clearing off shortcomings, and thus not only gets closer to the ideal but is its gradual, specifically historical materialization," Mr Todor Zhivkov stated.

Further on the secretary general of the CC of the BCP elaborated on some of the new theoretical and practical problems being solved by the Bulgarian party and state leadership now. He dwelt on building up the material-technical base of the developed socialist society on the basis of the peak achievements of technoscientific revolution, on the intensive development of the economy, on the latest formulations of the socialist ownership, on the new practical approaches in planning and the socialist organization of labour, on improving the labour remuneration, on the development of the political system and socialist democracy and so on and so forth.

Mr Zhivkov stressed: "In our all-round activity we lean on the great Marxist-Leninist teachings, we are developing it creatively and applying it in accordance with the specific conditions of the country, the way Georgi Dimitrov did and required it." He noted that the whole development of the international communist movement, the development of the world in the last decades, comes to confirm that Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma, but an ever-living, ever-developing and enriching itself teaching.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "Lenin himself gave us a great example of creative attitude towards the Marxist theory. The historical experience has shown that in the present day conditions, too, we can develop our theory not by disregarding Lenin: not by denying him, but only by mastering in a creative way everything valuable and new that he added to the teaching of Marx and Engels, only by standing firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism".

Dwelling on the historical responsibility lying on the socialist community countries not only for the fate of the new social system but for social progress in general, of the human civilization, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the defence of real socialism must be the work of paramount importance for all the revolutionary and peace-loving forces. He said: "No matter if someone likes it or not, at the present stage of human history real socialism is the mainstay of peace and social progress".

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that if in the thirties fascism used to be the main threat for mankind and Georgi Dimitrov defined as a main political line the setting up of united people's anti-fascist fronts, now, in the eighties, the main danger for mankind is the thermonuclear disaster, the carrier of which is first of all the U.S. imperialism and it is the task of all tasks to build up a common front of the anti-war, peace-loving forces.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that this is where the principal difference between the 30-ies and the present period lies. He dwelt on the conclusions on the differences in the approaches, forms, aims and scales of action. "The Bulgarian head of state said: "Above all, neither the existence of a common political platform nor the setting up of any common structures which are to head the struggle against the nuclear danger must be laid down as a condition for the unity of action in the struggle for peace".

He stressed that the peace and disarmament movements should not be considered obligatory as an opposition to the policy of the government of a given country. They can also include leading figures and circles, and governments which are concerned over the mounting tension in the world and are interested in the averting of the threat of a nuclear catastrophy.

The struggle should be directed against those circles which are making efforts to do away with the military balance between the East and the West. Especially important is to create a favourable climate for an incessant dialogue between the East and the West with the efforts of all the peaceloving people.

Mr Zhivkov said: "It is obvious that we must be flexible and creative, we must be able to use compromises in the Lenin and the Dimitrov way, to attract and unite the allies and especially the [word indistinct] which is most interested in peace. Nothing must hamper all the parties, organizations, movements and different people who are aware of how great the threat of a thermonuclear war will be for mankind in their struggle for peace, against the thermonuclear danger".

The Bulgarian head of state said that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to pursue a consistent policy of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world, will make every possible effort for achieving success in the struggle for peace, and will ever be in the front ranks of the anti war forces in the world.

In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the responsibility of the followers of the immortal lifework of Georgi Dimitrov. He said: "Had Georgi Dimitrov been among us there is no doubt that he would have called with the conviction and passion typical of him:

-- unite the militant ranks of the international communist and workers' movement,
-- consolidate the unity of action with the socialist, national-revolutionary and democratic parties and movements,
-- strengthen the relations with the masses and widen tirelessly the front of the forces which fight for peace, against the war, for social progress".

Conference Ends

AU171837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Summary] "With a speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Palace of Culture in Sofia, the 3-day international theoretical conference on 'Georgi Dimitrov's Work and Our Epoch' ended tonight."

As host of the conference, Todor Zhivkov's speech, which he delivered on behalf of the Bulgarian delegation, was the last item on the conference's agenda.

SPEECHES AT CONFERENCE BY BLOC DELEGATES

Address by CSSR' Bilak

LD172200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Report on speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the international theoretical conference on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov, in Sofia on 16 June]

[Excerpts] The CPCZ welcomes the convening of this conference on this great son of the Bulgarian people and committed internationalist, Georgi Dimitrov.

Comrade Vasil Bilak noted that today, as in Georgi Dimitrov's time, imperialism relies on military force as the main tool with which it wants to stop, or at least slow down, the inevitable development of the world revolutionary process. There are many similarities in the current stage. The most reactionary imperialist forces, representing the interests of the military-industrial complex are willing to unleash a nuclear war even at the cost of the destruction of Europe and its European allies, only if they are sure they can succeed in destroying the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This is the aggressive and antipeace strategy of world reaction with its prevailing tendency toward a confrontation with the forces of socialism and progress. The dangerous military intentions of imperialism now endanger the very existence of mankind. This makes Dimitrov's imperative of concentrating all forces against this danger and defending and preserving peace all the more urgent.

At the moment when, owing to imperialism, life on our planet is endangered, it is necessary to make further efforts to create as broad a front as possible of all those forces which can contribute to averting war. A nuclear war would involve everyone; there would be no difference between atheists and believers, communists and socialists, soldiers and civilians -- the citizens of Eastern, central or Western Europe.

Comrade Vasil Bilak said further at the conference in Sofia that the greater and more complex the tasks faced by all mankind in the endeavor to preserve peace, the greater the international role and responsibility of communists as the most decisive and consistent fighters against the danger of a war catastrophe, as the most important political force of our time. It is for this reason that the international unity and cooperation of all communists in the entire world is so exceptionally important on this cardinal question. Against the imperialist strategy of war and aggression our strategy of peace must assert itself still more effectively. The Dimitrov inheritance is a living and unusually urgent bequest in our struggle for a peaceful future of mankind.

A situation in which the American President so arrogantly and brutally, and without any scruples whatsoever, declares a crusade against the socialist countries, against the national liberation movement, against communism and progress, demands as broad a mobilization as possible of all anti-imperialist, revolutionary and progressive forces. It is absolutely necessary, above all else, tounite our own ranks, not to believe in illusions, not to weaken vigilance and watchfulness, not to depreciate anything in our work; to approach our duties, whether national or international, with great responsibility for preserving human civilization and culture. We believe that we are proceeding in the spirit of the bequest of Georgi Dimitrov when we ask that our parties, communist and revolutionary and workers parties, wherever they are active and whenever they have the possibility of exchanging views in a comradely atmosphere on issues which are of common interest and of assessing experiences in the struggle against imperialism, adopt measures to combine their strengths wherever the common struggle against imperialism, reactionary circles of all kind, racism, and Zionism, and for peace and social progress, demands it. This is true, of course, of the individual regions as well as of our whole movement.

With regard to the fact that since the last world meeting of the fraternal parties, which took place in Moscow in 1969, many significant events have taken place in the world, many important changes have occured on the political world map and a number of new issues have arisen which should be assessed jointly, the CPCZ and many other parites think that the time is ripe for the preparation of a new world meeting. In our opinion, this meeting can play a useful role in particular in strengthening the contribution of our movement to the struggle for peace, that is, to the most important of the issues. As Comrade Vasil Bilak said, there are sometimes objections against convening an international conference of communist parties, to the effect that today every party works out its policy independently and with full responsibility. This fact is not denied by anybody and no collective meeting weakens or limits the rights of individual parties. We are, however, convinced that proletarian internationalism is an intrinsic feature of our movement as are the duties proceeding from it: to face the attacks of our enemies jointly, to help each other, to show international solidarity in practice. Could our movement still exist if only mutual respect, equality and the independence of each party were the only remains of the principles of proletarian internationalism, if the great importance of mutual cooperation, the joint responsibility for successes or failures in the struggles and the implementation of our ideals were not seen and acknowledged? Our strength lies in ideological, political and action unity and to manifest this strength we must continuously stive for this unity, seek ways which keep it alive, which lead, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin demanded, to the concrete implementation of a unified international line in the specific conditions of each country.

Georgi Dimitrov lived and worked for his people and for the working people of all countries. He fought for the truth of Marxism-Leninism, for the happiness of man. He remained a loyal son of his people but his work has overgrown the frontiers of Bulgaria.

Through his work he has become the son of the international revolutionary movement.

Speech by Poland's Czyrek

LD172242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Slawomir Szoff dispatch from Sofia]

[Text] The 3-day international theoretical conference on the 100th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, one of the most eminent activists of the international workers and communist movement, founder of the contemporary state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, continues in Sofia.

Today's plenary session of the conference is attended by 130 delegations of communist and worker parties, socialist and social-democratic parties and national liberation movements from all over the world. One of the speakers today was Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, who arrived straight from the UN disarmament session in New York.

All who gathered in the Great Hall of the Palace of National Culture in Sofia listened to his speech with greatest attention. Jozef Czyrek first of all recalled that the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth coincided with the 100th anniversary of setting up the first socialist party of Polish workers, the great proletariat. He referred to the close ties between Dimitrov and the Polish worker and communist movement. He stressed that the life and work of this outstanding leader crossed national borders. This is of universal importance.

A key place in Dimitrov's theoretical achievements and practical activities was occupied by the role of the Communist Party in socialist construction. The topicality of Dimitrov's ideas, Jozef Czyrek stressed further, has found confirmation against the background of the deep sociopolitical and economic crisis in Poland. How topical for Polish communists is Dimitrov's speech at the fifth congress of the Bulgarian party, when he said that the greatest wisdom of communists rests in the honest, sincere and speedy realization of one's mistakes, and bringing to light and eliminating their causes.

Characterizing the current situation in our country, the speaker referred yet again to Dimitrov's theoretical record in such key questions as the concept of a national front, the role and tasks of the state, the shape of a trade union movement in the socialist state. Georgi Dimitrov's concepts, said Jozef Czyrek, are recognized by the contemporary world for the durability and boldness of practical solutions. In addition they are useful to a considerable degree in analyzing Poland's reality in its present form. This applies, for instance, to the idea of national accord in our country and to the role and place of trade unions. Continuing, Jozef Czyrek said:

[Begin Czyrek recording] For our party and for the Polish nation, Dimitrov's character is particularly close as an antifascist and as a fighter for peace. This is not accidental. Poland was one of the countries which suffered most severely as a result of fascist aggression. Today again the threat of war has grown in a frightening way. The United States and their allies in NATO are offering the world, instead of disarmament negotiations, a new stage of acceleration of the arms race; instead of resolving the conflicts, they are sharpening and provoking new ones; instead of a dialogue and cooperation, they offer the rhetoric of cold war and ruin the achievements of detente.

It is the duty of our parties before their own societies and of the movement as a whole before humanity, to protect the world from the horrors of war. Poland, despite the difficulties it has experienced will still be an active participant in the struggle for peace in the solidarity front of the socialist community and of the communist and the workers movement as a whole.

The course of the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and the political atmosphere which is accompanying it, show in a vivid manner which forces in the world are supporting peace, detente and disarmament negotiations, and which are provoking tensions in the world and are responsible for the acceleration of the arms race. We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's constructive stance which was presented during the session by Comrade Andrey Gromyko. Leonid Brezhnev's message directed to the assembly of the United Nations Organization is an extraordinarily important and rich political document. We support the Soviet peace initiatives as well as its disarmament initiatives. The socialist states are yet again demonstrating their will to alleviate international tensions and to continue disarmament talks and to reach an agreement on the basis of equality and mutual security. The PZPR is ready to contribute in a constructive manner to such undertakings, to processes which would be decisive for the effectiveness of the noble struggle for peace. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO SCORES 'ADVENTURIST COURSE' OF ISRAEL

AU171223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "On the Side of Justice"]

[Text] The countries of the socialist community and the national liberation movement, the young independent states, are linked by firm ties of natural alliance and anti-imperialist solidarity. This union has proved its importance and viability throughout the postwar period, and it has been increasingly proving it in connection with international developments in the last few years.

This statement also includes the firm support and the lasting, deep solidarity with the fight waged by the Arab people, including the Arab people of Palestine, against imperialism and Zionism. The Middle East, characterized in the period following World War II by far-reaching changes and also by instability -- caused by neocolonialist imperialist pressure -- in the last few years increasingly became the scene of the indignant struggle of patriotic and progressive forces against international imperialism, especially American imperialism, and against Israeli expansionism. The latter became more acute than ever after the adoption of the Camp David agreements (1978) and the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty (1979), and after the conclusion of the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States (1981). The Israeli aggression coordinated with the United States and other imperialist countries, culminated a few days ago in the barbaric aggression against Lebanon -- in the most bloody war ever conducted by Israel in its entire history.

The socialist countries are resolutely supporting the Arab battle against the adventurous course of Israel and its imperialist friends. Such is their lasting, unchangeable and principled policy. The trampling underfoot of the legitimate rights of Arab peoples, and particularly of Palestinians, by Israel is a source of constant tension in an area lying on Europe's threshold. The Mediterranean is a sea which washes both the European and Middle Eastern shores. Israel's policy is constantly undermining the possibilities of achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. In view of the way the fates of various areas of the world, even of areas more distant than the Middle East and Europe, are interconnected today, Israel -- which is also playing the role of an imperialist tool, apart from its expansionist plans -- represents a serious hotbed threatening the entire world development. We also cannot overlook the fact that Israeli aggressiveness, which today presents itself in Lebanon in its most repulsive shape, is part of the imperialist attack against international detente.

This policy is miles away from the aspirations of peace-loving peoples, it is completely opposite. That is why the socialist countries are determined and permanent adversaries of this policy. We have adopted the stand that the overall political settlement in the Middle East must be based on respect for the legitimate interests of all states and peoples in that area. This presumes a speedy withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied up to 1967; full respect for the right of self-determination for the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to have their own, independent state; and the ensured security and sovereignty of all states in the Middle East.

The principled stands of the socialist countries have been many times greeted with appreciation by the Arab side. As regards the CSSR, let us recall in this connection, for instance, the special declaration issued by the representatives of Arab states and the PLO in our country this March, in which they expressed their appreciation for Czechoslovakia's support and assistance in pushing through a just and permanent settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The socialist countries are standing in the first ranks of those who condemn, with the utmost resoluteness, the current Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The declaration of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 9 June voiced the emphatic demand that Israel immediately halt its aggression and recall its units from Lebanese territory without delay.

The international public received with great attention the Monday declaration of the Soviet Government, which says among other things: "The Soviet Union stands on the Arabs' side not formally, but by its deeds; and it is striving to make the aggressor leave Lebanon. Those who are now deciding on Israel's policy should not forget that the Middle East lies in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders, and that events there concern the USSR's interests. We want to point this out to Israel." The declaration demands the immediate halt of the ruthless Israeli aggression.

The socialist countries are standing on the side of the Arab people and they are supporting these people. This support is the expression of their devotion to peace, progress and justice.

BRATISLAVA RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD172128 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke today at the second extraordinary UN General Assembly session on disarmament. His speech shows that he is willing to negotiate, above all, only on the basis of his own proposals, the aim of which is to secure U.S. military supremacy over the USSR. The proposal by Ronald Reagan for reducing the risk of accidentally starting a nuclear war is a concrete illustration of U.S. military policy. The United States first made a decision to deploy more nuclear missiles in Western Europe which dangerously cuts the time of their flight to a few minutes. In this short time a decision would be made on nuclear war. Immediately afterward Reagan comes out with the proposal for an alleged limitation on the risk of accidentally starting a war.

The speech of the U.S. President to the United Nations shows that his administration, under the cover of words for peace and anti-Soviet propaganda, wants to continue feverish armament and ignore realistic U.S. proposals on limiting arms and averting the danger of nuclear war.

Correspondent Views Speech

LD150926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] After the significant peace proposal submitted by the USSR to the UN General Assembly second extraordinary session on disarmament, in which it pledges not to use nuclear weapons first, the world awaited the speech by U.S. President Reagan with particular interest. Michel Stanz, our permanent correspondent at the United Nations, reportes:

The General Assembly and the entire world had waited to hear how the U.S. President would reply to the latest exceptionally significant Soviet peace proposals. The General Assembly and the world had waited in vain. Instead we heard yesterday anti-Soviet attacks in the language Reagan used to use after his inauguration last year and which was customary for U.S. politicians during the Dulles era.

Instead of suggesting ways to improve the current dangerous world situation, which his policy has created, he blamed the USSR for everything. Suprisingly, despite international expectations, he failed to say a single word about the two dangerous military conflicts in the world, which exist only because of U.S. support.

Best of all, when he spoke about the achievements of detente, he claimed that it was the United States that took the initiative on such issues as the ban on some nuclear tests, bans on deployment of nuclear weapons, etc. The peacemaker, which he pretended to be, did not however find it necessary to explain why the U.S. administration under his leadership did not finally approve the SALT II agreement or why it did not agree to the nuclear weapons freeze suggested by the USSR and demanded by the peoples of the United States.

As one of the not very happy U.S. journalists said after the feeble confusion in the conclusion, it was a poor speech -- badly written, badly delivered. And may I add: that was not the worst feature of the speech.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

LD180932 Prague CTK in English 0811 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's role in the United Nations when he met with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek here last night.

He hailed its effort for maximum contribution to the implementation of the humane goals of the world body.

During the meeting marked by a friendly atmosphere, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the irreplaceable role of the United Nations whose peace-making mission is gaining an even bigger significance in the present deteriorated situation in the world. He also emphasized the importance of the second UN General Assembly session on disarmament for progress in the process of halting the arms race.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, who heads the Czechoslovak delegation to the session, invited on behalf of the federal government the secretary general to visit Czechoslovakia and Javier Perez de Cuellar accepted the invitation with thanks.

CONDITIONS FOR PRIVATE SALES ACTIVITY LISTED

AU171151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Unattributed answer to a reader's question in the "Do You Need Advice?" column]

[Text] [Question] Who issues the permits for the sale of diverse products in market places and what papers are required? I have heard that one must produce an extract from the police records.

[Signed] J.K., Liberec

[Answer] In line with the provisions of the new domestic trade law of the Czech National Council No 127/1982 of the Code of Law, citizens may sell plant and animal produce from their own agricultural production without any permit. When they sell it in market places, they must observe the regulations issued by the respective national committee. These regulations set the conditions for sale in market places, especially the time and place of the sales activity, the name and address-plate on the kiosk, the rental fee for the space and so forth. In this way, citizens may sell most agricultural products grown by themselves. Citizens are obliged to sell only cereals, legumes, oleaginous crops, corn, hops, sugar beets, tobacco, flax and hemp stalks, grapes for wine production, pharmaceutical herbs, cattle and pigs for slaughter, milk, sheep wool, suckling pigs and hides to the respective procurement organizations.

The imposition of limits on free sa[illegible] activity also concerns recognized seeds, seedlings and forest nursery products, which m[illegible] be put into circulation only by organizations that have been entrusted to do so by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. A special permit of the local national committee is required only for the sale of one's own domestically manufactured or processed products. However, in the currently valid provisional [vzorovy] market regulations, there is not a single legal provision obliging a citizen to enclose and extract from the police records in applying for a sales permit. This information is being given after a consultation with the Czech Socialist Republic's Ministries of Trade and Interior.

KEMPNY ON GOALS OF CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD152156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Czech National Council will concern itself this year with the application of scientific and technical development, with the modernization and reconstruction in the branches of industry administered by the Government of the Czech Republic, and with the implementation of the tasks of the food and agricultural complex, said Jozef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, in an interview with a CTK correspondent on the results of the first year of the fourth election period. Among other things, Comrade Kempny spoke about the young members' work to further improve legislative activity and about their consistent contact with the voters -- which is the primary content of the work of all members of representative bodies. Therefore, he emphasized that the members of the Czech National Council must, by their personal example, mobilize the citizens and bring out their initiative for fulfilling all the crucial tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The full development of the member's office, stressed Comrade Jozef Kempney in conclusion, requires that members apply the experience, findings and suggestions of the citizens and the organizations in the electoral wards in the Czech National Council.

LENART ADDRESSES CENT[illegible]L SLOVAK PARTY COMMITTEE

LD152124 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee, enlarged by leading secretaries of party district committees, met in Banska Bystrica today. Comrade Jozef Lenart was present at the deliberations. He spoke about some decisive questions of the party's economic policy. He paid considerable attention to improving the quality of work in preproduction stages and the innovation process, and some other questions. He stressed that raising the effectiveness of the party's work should be reflected in accelerating the scientific-technological progress in practice.

Visits Military Forests

LD171630 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the employees of military forests and properties at Malacky today. On the agenda of the visit are development of the forest economy, timber processing, as well as the enterprise's agricultural production.

BRIEFS

POTAC RETURNS FROM GDR -- On 4 June Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned from the GDR to Prague. In Berlin he had talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the present state of economic cooperation between the CSSR and GDR, and on the possibilities of its further expansion. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 82 p 2 AU]

CORRESPONDENT DISAPPOINTED WITH REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD172022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] There was one speaker this afternoon at the United Nations General Assembly special disarmament session: Reagan, the American President. Listen to the report of Istvan Kulcsar on the content of his speech.

[Kulcsar] At the beginning of his half-hour speech Reagan said, that the United States is so strong following World War II that it can devastate the whole world and get domination over it, but it does not want to do so. Following this he listed all the accusations ever made by him against the Soviet Union. Among other things the Soviet Union has violated the Yalta agreement, the Geneva convention prohibiting the use of chemical weapons, it has imposed its rule on other countries, it is committing aggression, supporting terrorists all over the world, it used the period of, in Reagan's words, so-called detente to rearm on an unprecedented scale, it leads an imperialist adventurist policy and so forth. The President compared this with the United States which in the last two decades has fought four just wars in defense of freedom, including the Korean and the Vietnamese wars too. Following this Reagan listed the arms limitation agreements signed since 1963, stating that all these were initiated by the United States. He also listed the arms reduction and arms limitation proposals of his government made in recent months, by which the United States would gain unilateral advantages, and called on the USSR to accept these proposals.

Commenting on the speech by President Reagan, which was received with sparse applause, diplomats on the UN corridors point out, among other things, the following: Firstly, the President's speech was unusually sharp even from him, with a challenging tone. Secondly, the contribution caused disappointment, because it had no new element whatsoever, no new idea or proposal which has not been mentioned before, most recently during his West European trip early in June. Thirdly, Reagan did not react to the unilateral pledge of the USSR not to be first to use nuclear weapons, nor did he mention the mutual freeze of nuclear arms.

LAZAR RECEIVES USSR'S NIKOLAY BAYBAKOV

LD171846 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Nikolay Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, in Budapest Thursday.

The meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, included Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

MARJAI RECEIVES LIBYA'S AL-MABRUK 17 JUNE

LD171356 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Libyan Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Mixed Commission ended its 8th meeting here today. Co-chairmen Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Secretary for Public Works Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk signed a protocol.

They noted that under the present international political and economic conditions it was especially important to strengthen cooperation. They agreed that Hungarian companies would go on taking part in Libyan farming, food industry, housing and transportation projects and expanding the goods exchange by exporting produce and food and buying Libyan goods.

Secretary al-Mabruk has met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Minister of Posts and Communications Arpad Pullai, Undersecretary of State for Food and Agriculture Gabor Soos; and Undersecretary of State for Construction and Urban Development Janos Szabo.

Meets FRG Official

LD171130 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai held talks with Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia.

The discussions centered on topical world political and economic issues and ways of furthering bilateral economic and industrial links. It was stated that there are such possibilities even in the present economic conditions, although Hungarian companies already have extensive cooperative links in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Rolf Krumsiek, undersecretary of state at the Chancellor's Office of North Rhine-Westphalia, and Istvan Torok, undersecretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade. [sentence as received]

TUNISIAN CP LEADER MOHAMED HARMEL ARRIVES

LD171842 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party, arrived in Hungary Thursday. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

REPORT ON LOSONCZI ARRIVAL IN BURMA 17 JUNE

LD171330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Burma. The president of the Presidential Council and his entourage were welcomed at Rangoon airport by the head of the Burmese state and the prime minister. Pal Losonczi will also visit the Philippines.

Activities Reported

LD172024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, arrived in Burma. Listen to our special correspondent (Gyule Bereczki) on the events of the first day of his visit.

Our visit takes place in a period when there is a need for close cooperation of all states interested in preserving international peace and security, said Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in Burma just 1 and 1/2 hours ago.

This was the first official statement of the visit, when the Hungarian guest answered the speech of President U San Yu at the banquet given in his and his wife's honor. The afternoon reception in Rangoon was ceremonious and friendly. Political circles here highly esteem the consistency of Hungarian domestic and foreign policy, the fact that our country makes everything possible in the interest of the dialogue of peoples and of the lessening of international tension. This is how Pal Losonczi expressed himself on the main question of our age: It is our conviction that as a result of the joint efforts of forces of progress and peace, the elements of detente will prevail again in international relations and therefore the conditions of cooperation among countries based on mutual advantages will become more advantageous.

In fact, dear listeners, this emphasis means that he formulated the aim and essence of the whole Southeast Asian trip. Apart from the presidential talks, professional meetings of specialists will take place. In addition to the excellent Hungarian agriculture specialists, representatives of industry and foreign trade accompanied the president of the Presidential Council. It is hoped that Hungarian products will find a good market in this country.

Talks, Banquet Held

LD180832 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Rangoon, Jun 17 (MTI) -- Special MTI Correspondent Karoly Patak reports:

Talks between the president of Hungary and that of Burma started here today. Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, is paying an official friendly visit on the invitation of Burmese President U San Yu.

President Losonczi and his wife were welcomed at Rangoon airport by President U San Yu and his wife.

The Hungarian delegation includes Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Under-Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, president of the government's Information Office, and Deputy Foreign Minister, Vencel Hazi.

President U San Yu held talks with President Pal Losonczi and his official delegation today. International and bilateral issues were reviewed in the cordial discussion. The two sides agreed that specialists would be commissioned to gauge the possibilities of expanding bilateral economic and other relations.

President U San Yu gave a dinner in honour of the Hungarian president and party in the Presidential Palace, Thursday night. The two leaders offered a toast.

Excerpts: U San Yu: "We consider the visit as a sign of goodwill to our country. We believe that the friendly relations and discussions of leaders of the two countries promote both mutual understanding and the bil eral relations to the advantage of both.

"We follow with interest the achievements of the Hungarian people. The agricultural and industrial accomplishments of your people are truly respectable."

Pal Losnczi: "The priorities of our foreign policy are to maintain universal peace, consolidate international security and promote international cooperation because they constitute the external conditions of our socialist building work.

"The Hungarian people were not and are not indifferent to the fate of peoples struggling for their independent socio-economic progress. Our solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the developing countries are deep-rooted."

"At the time of this visit there is need for the close cooperation of all states interested in the preservation of world peace and security. Imperialism cannot face up to the gaining of ground by the progressive forces, by the developing countries that struggle for socio-economic headway. For this reason, striving to regain superiority, it has started a general attack on the process and achievements of detente. But we are convinced that owing to the joint efforts of the forces of progress and peace, the advocates of detente can once again get the upper hand in international relations. We were pleased to learn of the resumption of the official Soviet-American talks on June 29 about the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. We hope that the talks will be successful.

"Asia is a key scene of international events, and the peace and security of the region is threatened by several trouble spots. We see with regret that not insignificant forces are striving to sharpen tension and delay the settlement of controversies. The Hungarian people's [words indistinct] that the contentious issues must be solved by the governments of the interested peoples through peaceful political means, without any outside interference. We acknowledge the efforts of peace-loving Burma to promote the settlement of the pressing problems of the region through negotiations between the interested groups of countries."

KADAR, LAZAR ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

LD171302 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jun (MTI) -- The summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly has opened today.

The session is being attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

The agenda includes a bill on the implementation of the 1981 State Budget and reports on home trade and tourism.

Veress Address

LD171904 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, Jun 17 (MTI) -- Contributing to the budget report, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress discussed the results of the latest period and pointed out the contradictions that exist despite our successes on external markets.

In 1981, in spite of the unexpected severe circumstances, the external trade showed a favourable development. In harmony with our interstate agreements, our exports to socialist countries increased by nine per cent and imports by five per cent as compared with 1980 figures. Almost one-third of the total trade was realized with the Soviet Union, our most important partner, and 55 per cent of the trade with the socialist countries.

Non-rouble accounting trade was practically balanced in 1981. Since 1970, with the exception of 1973, this was the most favourable year. Exports to the developing countries grew considerably. All this indicates an improvement in production, economic management foreign trade activity and enterprise cooperation. We have achieved these results amidst -- and in spite of -- the deterioration of trade terms, the excesses in distribution and the rapid deterioration of external circumstances.

The deterioration of the international political atmosphere and the lasting crisis of the capitalist world economy made the extension -- or sometimes even the maintenance of economic relations with the institutions and firms of non-socialist countries particularly difficult.

The crisis itself makes the realization of our exports more difficult. In addition, most of the capitalist countries protect their own economies from foreign goods by visible or invisible means. Due to the problems of the capitalist countries, some Western stands and certain unjustified statements about our country made some of our partners uncertain. New resolutions aimed at limiting East-West relations have been passed, and the number of discriminative commercial measures have increased.

Under the present difficult circumstances the relation and cooperation of the socialist countries within the CMEA are particularly important. Hungary, like other socialist countries, strengthens relations with the socialist community and is taking resolute steps for the development of trade relations free of discrimination. She will continue to be a reliable partner of the developed capitalist countries. We wish to make use of all available mens, our bilateral relations and our rights based on our activity in international economic organizations to promote these relations. The recent Budapest meeting of the CMEA Council took a stand in this spirit.

The minister also discussed this year's opportunities, and pointed out that more disadvantageous external circumstances can be expected in 1982 than ever before. For, a more austere system of conditions, vigorous incentives and economic pressure should be applied in the home trade.

Activity on external markets should also be streamlined, said Peter Veress, and explained [words indistinct] that were introduced in the organization of foreign trade. He said that apart from 40 specialized foreign trade companies, 165 enterprises with foreign trade right also work in the external economy. Any enterprise can obtain foreign trade right after complying with conditions and requirements. This sphere includes the so called ad hoc foreign trade right, (?mainly) to establish lasting cooperation. Participated by foreign trade companies and 172 producers, 91 foreign trade associations have already been established in Hungary so far. The right of a certain company for the exportation of a certain product has been terminated, thus the competition among foreign trade companies is expected to exploit new opportunities for the development of export goods, new markets and favourable sales conditions. A special attention is to be attached to the promotion of the export activity of small and medium range enterprises and cooperatives. Producers' market activity also improved, as they can obtain information directly.

In conclusion he stressed that, though organizational measures are very important, better productivity and competitiveness of our foreign trade is expected to improve our external and payment balance. There is no other way to achieve it.

BRIEFS

NEW BORDER CROSSING -- Budapest, June 12 (MTI) -- A new road border crossing was opened Saturday on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border between Berzence (southwest Hungary) and Gola of Yugoslavia. This is the 17th border crossing point on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border. It will facilitate goods and passenger traffic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 12 Jun 82 LD]

NEMETH VISIT TO CSONGRAD -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has paid a 2-day visit to Csongrad County. He called on the Szeged salami factory and visited the village of Morahalom. Nemeth was briefed on the situation in Mako and the villages in the region, and became acquainted with the results of urban development in Csongrad. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Jun 82 LD]

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD180730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] President Reagan spoke at yesterday's meeting of the UN General Assembly disarmament session. He chronicled U.S. disarmament initiatives since 1946 and presented a new proposal calling for an international conference on military expenditures which would deal with the development of information systems to track the military expenditures of states. The U.S. President also announced that the Americans will put forward an initiative aimed at examining methods of creating better lines of communication and understanding between the U.S. and Soviet Governments.

Reagan totally ignored the pledge made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, saying that he is a messenger of the American people and is speaking as a citizen of the world. He also totally ignored the greatest political and psychological event in the postwar history of the United States -- the wave of protests against the arms race which ended last Saturday in New York. This was a protest against the arms policy of the current administration and was the biggest of its kind in the history of the United States.

CURFEW TO BE LIFTED IN LUBLIN 18 JUNE

LD171806 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The curfew in Lublin will be lifted beginning 18 June. At the same time the ban on mass cultural and sport events is to be canceled. These restrictions were introduced in connection with demonstrations held 3-5 May.

SZCZECIN, WROCLAW DEMONSTRATORS INVESTIGATED

LD172202 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Prosecutor's Office in Szczecin concluded the investigation, conducted under summary procedure, against the participants in demonstrations on 3 and 4 May. The proceedings concern participants in the events who committed attacks on functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and who damaged public property. Seventy functionaries were injured; and the damage is estimated at Z4 million. The indictment affects 10 persons. Further investigations are in progress.

The Prosecutor's Office in Wroclaw instituted, under summary procedure, an investigation against three participants in the latest street events in Wroclaw. Temporary arrest was applied toward these detained persons: Marian C., lecturer at the Medical Academy in Wroclaw; Waldemar P., a driver from the road transport and communications enterprises; and Piotr P., a driver from the road transport enterprise. All of them are charged with participating in street events and with assault against a Citizens' Militia functionary. In connection with Sunday's street events in Wroclaw, five persons were interned.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON ANTISTATE INCIDENTS

LD171514 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 June (PAP) -- Commenting on the anti-government and anti-state incidents which occurred on Sunday, June 13, in Wroclaw, Nowa Huta of Krakow and Gdansk, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that the plan to manifest the existence of allegedly strong and well organized underground in Poland, meticulously prepared by anti-Polish centres of political subversion, has misfired.

"The show proved to lack the participation of the mass super-numerary; the Street has not joined the performers of the main roles," it stressed.

The daily observed further that the Solidarnosc extremists again took the advantage of religious gatherings to incite groups of young people to stage street riots and pointed out that this was no coincidence in view of the forthcoming plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee which is to discuss the problems of the younger generation.

"The point was to show that youth is against, that it stands on the position of negation vis-a-vis the martial law, the policy of the government and the Martial Council of National Redemption," the daily said and, simultaneously, asked whether it should be regarded as a coincidence or as a rule that church gatherings were the starting point for all demonstrations.

"Is this meant to suggest to the public opinion that centres of anti-socialist activity are moving into the temples," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI remarked and called this a dull and not credible trick which offends the feelings of the Catholic part of the Polish society." [quotation marks as received]

"Polish society needs peace to recover from effects of crisis. The desire for peace, order and honest work becomes more and more universal at present. Therefore, any attempts to foment unrest as contradictory to this social yearning are doomed to failure," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON RFE ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES

LD171618 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 June -- In a reference to the series of programmes broadcast by Polish television in May, and devoted to subversive and anti-Polish activity of Radio Free Europe, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today that the facts disclosed by the radio's former employee and the Polish intelligence worker Mieczyslaw Lach, who appeared in the programmes, aroused immense interest among the Polish public.

The daily stressed that Mieczyslaw Lach, who knows the insides of the RFE's activity, financed by the U.S. Government and inspired by the Central Intelligence Agency, was asked to appear again on the TV this week to answer questions sent in by viewers.

"This broadcast, too, attested to the comprehensive knowledge about the methods of activity applied in the centres of radio subversion at the order of the U.S. special organs to inflame the situation in Poland, to provoke confrontation among Poles, to counteract national accord and propagate slogans of extreme activists and advisers of "Solidarnosc", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. [quotation marks as received]

It also pointed out that particularly many questions concerned Radio Free Europe's propaganda vis-a-vis Poland in the period following the nomination of the new head of the Polish section, Zdzislaw Najder.

"Quoting documents and information obtained from Radio Free Europe, Mieczyslaw Lach related the course of the programmatic session of the Polish section held on May 5 of this year," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote and emphasized that during this meeting Nadjer, acting on the instruction of his American bosses, recommended it as necessary for Radio Free Europe to be aggressive to a maximum in supporting any anti-state and anti-socialist actions in Poland.

"Noteworthy are also the CIA's concepts, presented by Lach, which aim to sow discord between the church and the state authorities, " the daily observed adding further that the latest instructions are to exploit religious ceremonies to fan dissatisfaction of the Polish society.

INDIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS JARUZELSKI ON MARTIAL LAW

LD180248 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP) -- On 13 June Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave an interview to R.K. Mishra, editor in chief of the Indian paper the PATRIOT. The interview will be published in India on 18 June.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, how do you assess the results of the Polish economy and progress in the sphere of social stabilization over the last 6 months? How would you characterize the imediate goals facing your people and government?

Answer: I want first of all to express my pleasure at this opportunity to address the Indian people through the medium of your famous newspaper. The Poles, who have had a long and difficult history of struggle for liberation, are well aware of the stubborn struggle waged by the people of India to cast off the colonialist yoke. Poland was among the most ardent supporters of India's independence. Since the creation of the Republic of India, our relations have always been very good. We have fine traditions of joint participation in supervision and control commissions and also in many joint actions to consolidate peace. There is great interest in Poland in India's rich culture and art. I recall with pleasure my visit to India in 1975 which I made as minister of national defense. I am delighted to be able to convey cordial greetings to the great Indian people.

As for the problem you touched on, it needs to be extensively analyzed. I will concentrate on the main points. As you probably know, at the end of last year the actions of the extremist antisocialist opposition, inspired and at times actually organized by certain Western centers, brought Poland to the brink of civil war. The foundations of the Polish state were threatened. Anarchy was spreading. Constant strikes, called under any pretext, practically paralyzed the economy, which was in deep trouble as a result of past mistakes. The introduction of martial law, as provided for by our Constitution and complementary legislation, was Poland's last hope. In making that difficult decision, we were guided both by national and by economic aims.

From this point of view, an assessment of the past 6 months must, for any objective observer, contain many positive elements. We succeeded in avoiding a bloody confrontation. By our own efforts and by our own sovereign decision, we put an end to the disintegration. This undoubtedly helped us to avoid serious international repercussions. The avalanche of economic collapse was stopped. In this area we can note the first appreciable signs of improvement, although the national income -- at a slower rate, it is true -- continues to decline. The internal security situation has improved dramatically.

As you probably know, we are implementing many reforms which we announced last year -- particularly reform of the economy. This is unprecedented in the postwar period. In recent months many of the inconveniences brought about by martial law have been eased. Today Poland, as you have been able to see with your own eyes, is not a fortified military camp. It is a country which after a dangerous and grave illness is slowly beginning to recover. There are also less optimistic elements in this assessment -- above all, in the economic field. Supplies of basic food products have improved. But there is still a bad situation in the industrial goods market. We have been obliged to halt construction of many capital projects which had already been started.

One cannot fail to recall here the economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. Government and -- under American pressure -- by certain other Western governments. I am sure that the Indian public has a definite opinion on this special morality which makes it possible to "punish" Poland and at the same time hinder the application of sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Our current difficulties are, of course, not only the result of Western restrictions. It is true, however, that in this period of difficulty for Poland we have had a bitter and instructive lesson. Excessive dependence on the West always creates the possibility of pressure and blackmail of a political nature. So today we value all the more, and will remember well, the stance of those countries and circles which extend goodwill and understanding to us. We look with gratitude upon the position taken by India, whose government has expressed the view that Poland's problems are Poland's internal affair and should be solved without interference from outside. We also hold this view.

I ought to say frankly here that without the fraternal solidarity and help of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, it would be difficult for us to cope with the problems which have accumulated so suddenly. We are carrying out a reorientation of our trade and economic policy in the direction of deepening our cooperation and integration with the socialist countries.

To put it in a nutshell, while the social and political aims which we set ourselves 6 months ago are now considerably closer, the economic aims are still quite far away.

You are interested in the immediate goals. They are, in short: putting a brake on the regression of the Polish economy and gradually extricating it from its crisis; isolating adventurist, extremist antisocialist groups; restoring the genuine trade union and social movement; strengthening the leading role of the PZPR and building a lasting genuine national accord with all forces in Poland that recognize the priority interests of the socialist Polish state.

This is a realistic goal. However, its achievement does not depend only on the government. Every anti-Polish activity -- sanctions, restrictions, propaganda, gross interference and especially attempts to exacerbate the internal situation -- naturally protracts the period of martial law. The policy of destabilization cannot bring success to its planners but may protract and complicate the process of normalization in Poland.

Question: What in your view are the main factors shaping the international situation at the present time, especially in Europe? How may it develop in the coming year and how could it influence Poland?

Answer: I shall not conceal the fact that we are following the deterioration of the international situation with concern and alarm. The attempt to replace the pragmatic policy of dialogue and cooperation with an anticommunist crusade on a world scale is fraught with grave consequences, especially in view of the fact that it is accompanied by such an expensive and destructive arms race. This policy is short-sighted and irresponsible.

The desire to upset the equilibrium, the policy of deliberate destabilization and the goal of attaining a one-sided military preponderance -- and it is just these aims that today characterize U.S. policy -- constitute a challenge not only to the socialist community, but to all peoples who want to live in peace and harmony but who are drawn into the politics of confrontation, sometimes even against their own interests.

For quite understandable reasons, it is Poland, which suffered such a hard fate in the last war, to whom the (?problems) of European politics are the closest. But what is being played out in Europe is only part of a global policy. Our continent would bear the heaviest losses in the event of an armed confrontation. But such a confrontation would be a disaster not only for Europeans. It would inevitably include all peoples and all continents. At the same time, it is here in Europe that the greatest military potential in the world has been piled up. The trite expression "powder keg" is, unfortunately, fully applicable to this territory. Therefore, a return to the policy of detente is, in our opinion, equally important for all countries. For these reasons we support all actions directed towards lowering the level of armaments and building up mutual trust. The proposals recently put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, constitute a valuable step in that direction.

It is difficult to foresee the course of events in the coming year. Local conflicts are multiplying. The policy of neocolonialsim is reviving. Gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries is commonplace. In spite of the fact that peace reigns, propaganda, food, economic and financial weapons are being used. On the threshold of the current decade, the world again finds itself facing a serious threat.

We hope that the U.S. ruling circles, which are mainly responsible for the worsening of the international situation, will return to realistic thinking and that the policy of "frontal clash" will yield to a sober estimate of profit and loss. The experience of the past 37 years shows that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence.

The development of the international situation influences, of course, the progress of internal events in Poland. We are a sovereign country. We solve our problems in accordance with our own national interests. At the same time, we are an integral part of the socialist political, economic and defense [words indistinct].

If the efforts to turn Poland into the front line of destabilization continue, if these actions continue to be accompanied by strong propaganda and economic pressure, then this will, of course, have a negative effect on both the internal situation and European politics.

However, we discern in some of our West European partners manifestations of a wise and realistic approach. We are of the opinion that the commonsense of the peoples and a sober policy free of the crusading spirit on the part of governments will protect Europe and the world from those who want to use Poland as an explosive pretext.

Question: Mr Premier, many Polish statements have recently been stressing the development of mutually beneficial economic relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. What constructive role can the developing countries -- for example, India -- play in the context of the pressures that Poland faces today?

Answer: Poland today attaches enormous importance to deepening relations with the developing countries. We have a similar historical experience, and we are united by our uncompromising opposition to all forms of colonialism. In many cases there is a wide similarity of views in the assessment of contemporary international problems. We have welcomed with satisfaction and gratitude the position of many of the governments of the "Third World" countries regarding events in Poland.

I think we have all the prerequisites -- economic, political, moral and psychological -- for expanding Poland's relations with Asia, Africa and Latin America on the principle of mutual benefit. We have an industrial and human potential in fields in which the developing countries may be interested. In turn, those countries have an opportunity to deliver their goods to our market.

In the face of the worsening international economic situation and the restrictive practices affecting not only our country but others as well an objective need arises to examine the mutual advantages that we can jointly derive from the development of exchange and cooperation. Here I have in mind, above all, [word indistinct]. In some spheres -- the coal industry, the construction of power stations, shipbuilding and the food industry, for example -- our economies can mutually complement each other to a considerable extent. The deepening of economic cooperation is promoted by a favorable political climate in Polish-Indian relations. Preconditions also exist for a widening of cultural and scientific exchanges. I am convinced that great attention ought to be given in both our countries to developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

MILITARY COUNCIL 12 JUN MEETING ON CURRENT STATUS

AU171119 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of the Military Council for National Salvation"]

[Text] On 12 June, a meeting of the Military Council for National Salvation took place under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Military Council appraised the social, political and economic situation in Poland during the last 6 months, and laid down tasks for the immediate future.

It was said that the main tasks which the Military Council for National Salvation laid down on 13 December 1981 are being implemented, despite numerous and still considerable obstacles. The supreme raison d'etre of the socialist Polish state has been guaranteed. Destructive antistate activity has been resolutely opposed. Internal security has improved. Poland has strengthened its position in the community of socialist countries. A correct understanding of this is gradually spreading internationally.

The work of state administrative bodies has improved. The announced legal and economic reforms are being introduced. The Polish People's Republic's constitutional bodies of authority are active in deepening and intensifying the processes of socialist renewal.

The national economy is still struggling with enormous difficulties; nevertheless, a noticeable improvement is already appearing in some areas. There is a trend to make the economy nondependent on unjustifiable imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles. Economic aid and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is spreading.

The process of weeding out incompetent and corrupt people from the apparatus of authority is continuing. The State Tribunal will make an announcement concerning the responsibility of people who ran state policy in the past. The battle against wastage, speculation, uneconomical management and parasitism is still being waged and will continue.

Harmonious cooperation between the PZPR and the political parties, as well as with other patriotic social circles which profess socialism, is widening. Gradually, the right conditions for wide national agreement are being formed. An important step in this direction is developing the Committee for National Rebirth Movement.

In connection with the progressing normalization of life, the minister of internal affairs has been advised to further ease some of the burdens of martial law, while at the same time firmly opposing everything and everyone acting to the disadvantage of general social interests and of the socialist state.

Despite the difficulties of daily life, the Polish community is demonstrating its patriotism, its feeling of responsibility and its understanding for the seriousness of this particularly complicated time in our history. Despite this, unfavorable socio-political phenomena are still occurring. At the beginning of May, opponents of socialism succeeded in inducing groups of young people to take part in street demonstrations. Attempts at illegal organizational and propaganda activity are being continued.

In this context, attention was drawn to the harmful consequences of the economic restrictions against Poland by some capitalist countries, especially the United States. Subversive and propaganda activity directed against our country is being increased.

This activity, which stems from the imperialist policy of destabilization, constitutes a direct threat to European peace and strikes a direct blow at the national interests of Poles. It delays the lifting of martial law, makes the process of normalization more difficult, complicates Poland's emerging from the crisis, has an unfavorable influence on people's living conditions and disturbs the process of building wide national agreement.

The Military Council for National Salvation drew attention to the serious deterioration in the international situation. The policy of an accelerated arms race and confrontation which has been proclaimed by the U.S. administration has created a dangerous climate in which local conflicts, acts of aggression and neocolonialist actions are multiplying. Plans to violate internal peace in Poland are included in this policy.

The Military Council for National Salvation has confirmed its will to energetically and consistently strive, in accordance with the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress, to recreate the state's strength and its democracy, cure the economy and achieve real national agreement among all the forces which recognize the supreme interest of the socialist Polish state. The Military Council for National Salvation will step up all efforts and will firmly guarantee that all the reforms are implemented under conditions of law and order, in which the law is fully respected by the authorities and the citizens.

The Military Council for National Salvation expresses its deep conviction that social calm in Poland and peace in Europe are the preliminary conditions for achieving further real progress and for Poland's emergence from the crisis.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

PM171541 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Tadeusz Grabowski article: "Martial Law and Economic Reform"]

[Text] Repeated attempts were made in the past to reform the mechanism of the functioning of our national economy. Let us recall that prerequisites for such a reform were being firmly established as early as the mid-fifties. Oskar Lange's theoretical work and discussions on the subject of our national economy's "model" held among Polish economists during that period — as well as the Economic Council's concepts and plans, which were created after 1956 -- were of essential importance in that sphere.

It is also worth recalling that such fundamental concepts for improving the functioning of our national economy as the thesis advocating more independence for enterprises and a new role for economic mechanisms in the management of the national economy were often mentioned in the past in both party resolutions and speeches made by leading party activists. Let us mention the concept of large economic organizations (WOGS) which emerged in the seventies but which was never implemented.

From Experiments to Genuine Reform

Leaving aside the question of the assessment of those efforts and concepts, let us emphasize that they all shared one feature -- they did not go beyond the stage of either theoretical considerations or large- or small-scale economic experiments. It is also important that in the past the objective preconditions for their implementation were much more favorable than they are now -- they were not accompanied by any severe economic breakdown. However, despite those favorable objective preconditions, any improvement in the mechanism of our national economy's functioning remained a problem awaiting a solution.

The danger that they might remain at the conceptual stage also threatened those plans for an economic reform which emerged at the end of the last decade on the wave of widespread criticisms of many spheres of our state organism's functioning. This danger would have become quite real if the economic and sociopolitical situation had developed in the direction which was being forced on the country by extremist Solidarity activitists, namely, in the direction of a further anarchization of all the fundamental spheres of public life, impairment and dismantlement of the state's socialist structures and a further sharp decrease in production in sectors vital to the country -- all this going hand in hand with pressures aimed at securing nominal wage increases, that is, forcing into circulation paper money with no material backing. How, in this situation, Solidarity activists -- together with their learned economic advisers -- saw that the implementation of an economic reform will undoubtedly remain an impenetrable mystery to the very end.

The introduction of martial law checked that train of absurdities in our life and, by ensuring elementary public law and order, created essential prerequisites for gradually implementing an existing and well-thought-out concept of economic reform. The desire to implement a profound reform of this kind was confirmed in the speech which General Jaruzelski made on 13 December 1981, that is, on the day when martial law was introduced. "All important reforms," he stated, "will be continued under conditions of law and order, factual discussions and discipline. This will also apply to the economic reform."

Indispensable Prerequisites

Since martial law was introduced 6 months ago many favorable trends have emerged in the economic sphere. They are of essential significance both for extricating the country from the economic crisis and for the implementation of the economic reform. First of all, the downward production trend has been checked in important sectors for the economy such as the mining industry (coal, sulfur, copper and so forth), as well as sectors of the processing industry relying on our country's own raw materials. Surely there is no need to explain how important the increase in the production of coal and other raw materials is for the functioning of our economy. An opportunity has also arisen -- even though this is no easy matter -- to recapture foreign coal markets which were temporarily lost as a result of a drop in production and the fact that certain Solidarity organizations sabotaged exports.

It is also necessary to emphasize at this point yet another extremely important factor in the development of the economic situation since the introduction of martial law. I refer to the increased confidence in our country as an economic partner on the part of fraternal socialist countries. In a situation where anarchy prevailed and sociopolitical and economic relations were destabilized, we were unable to guarantee that we would fulfill our obligations toward our allies. The change in the situation in that sphere has resulted in the initiation of new forms of cooperation and economic aid on the part of socialist countries and especially in their interest in utilizing to the advantage of all concerned our surplus production potential and in continuing by common efforts some of our as yet uncompleted investments. As we know, decisions relating to these matters were made during visits to fraternal countries by our party and government delegations led by General Jaruzelski.

The process of restoring a market balance has been initiated under martial law. In view of a relatively low level of supplies of many products of both agricultural and industrial origin, the market situation will not be stabilized at a stroke; but, nonetheless, the first signs of such a stabilization are exceptionally important factors in the task of extricating the economy from the crisis. Good production results in the agricultural sector last year and the price reform have resulted in a certain easing of the food market.

Some anti-inflationary factors have been introduced into the economy. They led in March and April to a more rapid rate of increase in expenditure than in monetary incomes. Obviously, this does not mean that the danger of inflation has been averted, but it is a favorable phenomenon from the viewpoint of the restoration of the market balance.

We are mentioning these phenomena and trends for two reasons: to make clear the positive influence of martial law conditions on the process of extricating the country from the crisis situation and to emphasize their positive role in the implementation of the economic reform. With reference to the latter matter, let us again emphasize that without ensuring a minimum of law and order, social peace and discipline in the country it would have been impossible even to initiate the process of reforming the mechanism of the economy's functioning. If the trends which characterized 1981 were allowed to continue, we would have been faced with the problem not of how the economy should be reformed but of how it should be protected from a complete breakdown. Such a dilemma now no longer exists.

Despite Unfavorable Conditions

All this does not mean that conditions for the implementation of the economic reform are ideal. On the contrary. We are beginning to implement it under extremely difficult conditions. I dare say no country in the world that sought to completely rebuild its economic mechanism has had to do this at a time of such deep crisis. Let us mention some elements of these difficulties.

First of all, there is the question of considerable shortages in the sphere of raw materials and semifinished products needed by enterprises. This is a result of a lower level of national production compared with the precrisis period as well as of economic restrictions imposed on us by capitalist countries. This has hindered the implementation of reform mechanisms in many economic sectors and forced us to apply methods inconsistent with its main principles. It is in this light that the decisions relating to the militarization of certain sectors of our economic life should be assessed. These decisions have been a result of dire necessity -- that is, efforts to ensure that those sectors of the national economy which are most crucial for the country can function normally -- not of any desire to militarize a socialist economy.

The reform has been initiated at a time when the level of production of many basic consumer goods has fallen significantly and when, as a result, the level of social consumption -- that is, in plain language, the population's standard of living -- has also fallen. So that fall has been a result of the decrease in production under crisis conditions, not of the implementation of the economic reform. Indeed, it is that decrease in production at a time when money incomes had considerably increased that made it necessary to reach for the price increase instrument in order to restore the market balance as well as to introduce a rationing system for consumer products which is inconsistent with the essence of the economic reform.

Nor has the serious slackening of cooperation bonds between many enterprises -- a result of difficulties encountered in the supply and raw material spheres -- created favorable conditions for the reforms' implementation. As a result, in order to ensure the production of essentials for the population, it has been necessary to apply methods which are in fact inconsistent with the spirit of the economic reform.

It is in that sphere that we should seek the origin of the so-called operational programs (which, as it has turned out, have been developed unrealistically) which were to ensure for certain selected enterprises priority with respect to supplies with a view to enabling them to achieve certain strictly determined production objectives.

I believe that the very fact that we have started to implement an economic reform under such exceptionally unfavorable conditions deserves emphasizing. It has been an expression of the belief that the new economic mechanisms connected with the reform, which are to be introduced wherever the situation allows, will be an essential factor in the release of the reserves and that they will encourage production initiatives among workforces and enterprises and hasten the process of extricating the national economy from the crisis. I believe that the dilemna -- which should come first: economic balance or reform? -- which was considered in the earlier stages of discussions relating to the reform has already been resolved by life itself. The implementation of the reform under martial law conditions at a time when our national economy has found itself in a crisis situation is beginning to contribute toward a speedier normalization of all spheres of our life, not only the economic sphere.

Martial law rigors necessitated certain changes in the principles governing the implementation of the economic reform. This found expression in certain decisions contained in Council of Minister's Resolution No 278 of 30 December 1981 relating to the functioning of the economy under martial law as well as in the provisional suspension of the activities of state enterprise workforces' self-managing organizations. We have already discussed the reasons for militarizing many enterprises and economic sectors and for curtailing enterprises' independence in connection with their militarization. It should be added, however, that all this has in no way been a result of any antireform stance on the part of the martial law authorities. This has been made clear by the efforts made since 13 December to gradually implement the successive stages of the reform.

Establishing Legal Principles

It should be realized that what is most important in this sphere is the establishment of a legal basis for the economic reform. Let us recall that in addition to the resolutions adopted by the Sejm last year -- with respect to state enterprises and state enterprise workforces' self-management -- which were boycotted by the Solidarity leadership, some legal regulations of essential importance for the implementation of the economic reform were adopted in 1982, that is already under martial law conditions. The following laws should be mentioned, among others: laws relating to socioeconomic planning, prices, financial management of state enterprises, banking and qualifications needed to engage in foreign trade, as well as several other laws stemming from the need to introduce new regulations with respect to the activities of trade ministries [ministerstwa branzowe].

Preliminary work is in progress with respect to additional draft laws -- work relating to both new laws and amendements to existing laws -- which are important from the viewpoint of the reform of the mechanism governing the functioning of our national economy. For instance, in the course of this year the following draft laws should be submitted to the Sejm: draft laws relating to people's councils, state enterprises and cooperatives, enterprises operating with the participation of social organizations, principles governing trade operations, the budget, foreign trade enterprises, mixed enterprises operating with foreign participation and many others.

These considerable results of legislative activities, as well as a number of steps planned in this sphere which are directly connected with the economic reform, show a profound desire to implement it and a conscious trend toward creating in that sphere actual facts which it would be very difficult to ignore.

Among activities necessary to ensure the success of the economic reform we should also mention the process of eliminating departmental legal rules and acts inconsistent with its principles, as well as the elimination of obsolete and unnecessary regulations. This process has not been taking place without opposition and delays and its intensification is becoming increasingly necessary as new central legal regulations connected with the reform are implemented.

The rebuilding of organizational structures governing the national economy is an element of and an essential prerequisite for the implementation of the economic reform. This is the logical consequence of the establishment of the three mainstays of the reform -- independence, self-management and self-financing of enterprises as basic units of the national economy. The necessary changes must be introduced both at the central level and at intermediate levels of management.

So far, changes have affected trade ministries (reduction in their number and mergers of some of them), the banking system and, to some extent, the Council of Ministers. However, the question of carrying out indispensable changes relating to the scope, tasks and methods of operation of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission as well as ministries of overall economic significance -- including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade -- has remained open.

I dare say that the carrying out of indispensable organizational changes at the intermediate management level will prove in practice a more difficult problem than restructuring at the central level. Most enterprise associations were earmarked for liquidation beginning 1 January 1982, that is, after martial law was introduced. At the same time, however, in view of the specific conditions prevailing under martial law, it was decided to preserve associations operating in the sphere of militarized sectors and to create on a temporary basis the institution of plenipotentiaries for specific production schemes in order to ensure an indispensable controllability of the economy in a situation where the new mechanisms which are to control the nationl economy have not yet become fully operative. It turned out that the trend toward transforming the institution of plenipotentiaries into a "relaying" and indirect management category reminiscent of the previously existing category was stronger than expected. It seems that it is now the weakest link in our system of management of the national economy. The form of that certainly indispensable link (the national economy neither is nor can be a federation of independent and unconnected units) as well as its powers and role with respect to enterprises and central management institutions -- all these questions are still to be resolved.

The reform of the mechanism governing the functioning of our national economy is being implemented. Furthermore, theoreticians, economic activists and party and social organizations, as well as central party and state organs, are aware of the problems in this sphere which still have to be resolved. Great expectations have also been aroused among the public in connection with the implementation of the economic reform. However, we still have to wait for positive results of the reform as far as the national economy is concerned, though some of them have already become apparent. For such a profound reform of the structure of our economy requires time. Furthermore, any improvement in our country's economic situation does not entirely depend on the success of the economic reform. Emergence from the crisis and the restoration of upward trends in the economy require normal, peaceful and productive work in all economic organizations as well as public law and order. This is worth remembering just before 6 months elapse since martial law was introduced in our country.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD171026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] This year's Sejm budget debate has entered a new stage: discussions in the deputies intercommission groups. Yesterday groups on the food complex, foreign trade, state budget and social policy conferred.

Here is a summary of the main questions debated: This year's agricultural forecasts will require correction. First the drought and, more recently, June ground frost, will cause a lower harvest. A sudden drop in the production of poultry, although offset by higher pork deliveries than predicted, will influence the difficult situation in the coming months.

A change in the struggle of imports is necessary. Food still comprises 40 percent of our imports.

Protection for the weakest groups of citizens is necessary. Two million old-age pensioners are living on incomes that are only 40 percent of the social minimum.

This month it should be taken into account that people will spend everything they earn on current living necessities.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES YOUTH PROBLEMS

AU171417 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "A Session of the Council of Ministers" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WAS HELD ON 14 JUNE. THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINED A REPORT ON THE POLISH PARTY AND STATE DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROMANIA ON 4 JUNE AND ITS RESULTS, AND APPROVED THE SETTLEMENT REACHED DURING THE BUCHAREST TALKS.

It was emphasized that THE VISIT ACCOMPLISHED ITS ROLE AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARD CONSOLIDATING POLISH-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION. It provided an occasion to exchange and align views on fundamental international issues.

IN THE TALKS, PROMINENCE WAS GIVEN TO ECONOMIC COOPERATION. IT HAS BEEN DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY AND HAS BEEN BRINGING SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS TO BOTH COUNTRIES. The Council of Ministers received with satisfaction the intention, confirmed bilaterally, to tighten economic cooperation, particularly to cooperate in production aimed at better satisfying the needs of both countries in raw materials, energy, modern equipment and machines. The Bucharest talks showed that it was possible to increase commodity exchanges and to promote Polish-Romanian cooperation in the field of science, technology, health services, sports and tourism.

The Council of Ministers instructed the approporiate state organs and institutions to take advantage of the results of the visit and to work out a concrete program for further developing Polish-Romanian cooperation.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS LISTENED TO A REPORT ON THE 36TH CEMA SESSION IN BUDAPEST. THE SESSION DECISIONS WERE ACKNOWLEDGED. They will help further tighten cooperation among CEMA member countries, deepen socialist economic integration and consolidate production, scientific-technical and trade links among those countries. In particular, they will make it possible to gradually attain self-sufficiency in food production, as well as to rationalize the use of raw and other materials and sources of energy.

THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CEMA SESSION SUBSTANTIALLY HELP POLAND OVERCOME THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACCEPTED THE REPORT ON THE 36TH CEMA SESSION.

Conditions for Young People's Start in Life

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS THEN DISCUSSED AND ADOPTED A PROGRAM FOR MEASURES CONCERNING CONDITIONS FOR THE YOUNG GENERATION'S START IN LIFE AND VOCATION.

The program takes into appropriate account the goals and those of the forthcoming Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum dedicated to youth problems. A PART OF THE PROGRAM APPLIES TO IMMEDIATE STEPS TO BE TAKEN THIS YEAR. THE OTHERS WILL BE INTEGRATED IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR THE YEARS 1983-85, AND THEN FOR A LONGER TERM. A report on the younger generation's living conditions was used as a starting point for drafting the program.

Young people of 15-20 years of age make up a quarter of the whole society. Those among them who are already engaged in vocations are accountable for a sizeable part of the national income. The present young generation start their lives and vocations in conditions which are incomparably better than those of their parents in the first postwar years.

However, in the discussion the session found that the current sociopolitical and economic crisis adversely affected the living conditions and upbringing of youths.

The government would like to emphasize that THE PACE OF OVERCOMING THE CRISIS AND THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY LARGELY DEPEND ON THE IDEOEDUCATIONAL POSITION, THE PATRIOTIC COMMITTMENT, AND THE INDUSTRIOUSNESS AND ACTIVITY OF THE YOUNGER POLISH GENERATION. THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION, AS WELL AS OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY, CAN SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE ONLY IN STEP WITH IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE. Nonetheless, steps must be taken to mitigate the results of the socioeconomic crisis, adverse for the younger generation.

THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE LARGELY DEPEND ON SETTLING THE HOUSING PROBLEM. The housing policy for the eighties, whose principles were also examined by the government at its current session, provides for a number of measures aimed at improving the housing situation. Their results will largely depend on the direct and active part of youths themselves in efforts to promote construction.

THE STATE WILL INVARIABLY TAKE PAINS TO CORRECTLY PURSUE THE EMPLOYMENT POLICY CONCERNING YOUNG PEOPLE -- graduates from higher and secondary schools. That will also call for changes in the employment structure. The locally necessary jobs will be created, in particular, from means provided by the fund for vocational activiation.

CHANCES FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTHS ARE ALSO LINKED WITH THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR COOPERATION. Youth cooperatives offering their services in the fields, for example, of agriculture, gardening, forestry, veterinary science, construction and various equipment repair, should provide many jobs. Provisions have been made for advantageous solutions and facilities in youth employment policy, including flexible forms of employment taking into account changing shifts, part-time jobs and so forth.

THE PROGRAM HAS FORMULATED THE IDEA OF DEVELOPING YOUTH COLONIZATION. It should provide an economic chance attractive mainly for village youths and graduates from agricultural schools. The state will finance a part of farm equipment, including for land reclamation and amelioration, water and energy supply facilities, as well as road construction. Tax exemptions and allowances for settling have been provided for the initial stage of farming.

THE STATE WILL BROADLY ASSIST YOUNG FARMERS TAKING OVER FARMS FROM THEIR PARENTS. They will pay reduced taxes and will have priority in obtaining credits for investment and in buying production means and building materials.

YOUNG PEOPLE WILL BE GIVEN BETTER CHANCES FOR VOCATIONAL PROMOTION. The point is to enable the young man accepting a job to clearly see his path of vocational development and rational criteria for promotion. The significance of the so-called horizontal promotion, that is, of prestige and material advantages acquired by mastery, will increase. Promotion to higher positions will depend on the results of the work, on qualifications and abilities to lead human collectives, and on ideological and moral standards.

WHILE THE GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUTHS, YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD PASSIONATELY PARTICIPATE IN THE JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY, THE CITY, THE VILLAGE AND THE ENTERPRISE. Representatives of the younger generation should participate in the activity of local employees' and cooperative self-managing bodies and of public institutions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S START IN LIFE AND VOCATION LARGELY DEPENDS ON THE LEVEL OF THEIR TRAINING AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION. The government advises more effectively spreading the socialist system of values among students and to cultivate civil, patriotic and internationalist attitudes. This especially applies to teaching and training, particularly at schools.

SCHOOLS MUST ALSO BETTER ADAPT YOUNG PEOPLE TO VOCATIONAL WORK AND TO IMPROVE POLYTECHNICAL TRAINING. This calls for improving school equipment, fostering the activity of hobby circles at schools, appropriate adjustments in the system of practical work, and closer links between schools and enterprises.

WHILE ACCEPTING THE PROGRAM ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S STARTING THEIR LIFE AND VOCATION, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTED THAT THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN WOULD PROVIDE A BASIS FOR SETTING APPROPRIATE TASKS IN THE 1983-85 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN, AND FOR WORKING OUT A LONG-TERM PLAN UP TO 1990. AFTER A DISCUSSION, THE SESSION ADOPTED A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC DECISIONS AND A SCHEDULE SETTING CONCRETE TASKS AND DATELINES FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT BY MINISTRIES, VOIVODAS AND APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONS. HERE ARE SOME OF THEM:

-- The minister of administration, local economy and the protection of the environment will obligate the voivodas to review, before 31 August 1982, city and territorial development plans for cities and settlements in such a way as to obtain sites for building private one-family houses and small cooperatives.

-- Before 31 August 1982, the minister of administration, local economy and the protection of the environment will settle the issue of purchasing and handing over sites for building private one-family and small cooperative houses.

-- The minister of administration, local economy and the protection of the environment will see to it that, before the end of 1982, catalogues are compiled offering a broad choice of plans for standard apartment and one-family houses, architecturally and technically adjusted to local requirements and taking into account simple and economical technological and planning solutions.

-- Ministers, voivodas and voivodship-status city mayors have been obligated to provide jobs for school graduates and, before the end of the first quarter each year, to give the minister of labor, wages and social affairs an account of this work.

-- The minister of internal trade and services, in cooperation with the chairman of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives and the ministers concerned, will work out a program before 30 June 1982 for developing youth labor cooperatives in the sphere of services and production, and will draft the legal acts necessary.

-- Ministers, voivodas and voivodship-status city mayors have been obligated to give youth labor cooperatives assistance necessary for procuring raw materials, machines and accommodations.

-- The minister of labor, wages and social affairs has been obligated, before 30 June 1982, to present a draft decision of the Council of Ministers on creating flexible forms of youth employment.

-- The minister of agriculture and the food economy will work out a comprehensive program for agricultural colonization, will draft appropriate legal acts and will present them to the Council of Ministers.

-- Before 30 June 1982, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs will present to the Council of Ministers a draft plan for reforming the principles of remuneration, taking into account criteria for vertical and horizontal promotions.

In that part of the Council of Ministers session, the deliberations were attended by Jerzy Jaskiernia, Main Board chairman of the Union of Polish Socialist Youths; Andrzej Ornas, Polish Scout Union commander-in-chief; Tadeusz Sawic, Chief Council chairman of the Socialist Union of Polish Students; and Waldemar Swirgon, National Board chairman of the Union of Rural Youths.

Construction and Housing

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINED PROGRAM THESES FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION UP TO 1985 AND IN THE PERIOD 1986-90, ALONG WITH CHANGES IN SOME PRINCIPLES OF HOUSING POLICY. The theses have been drafted by the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection in cooperation with representatives of the ministries and institutions concerned, as well as with social workers and scientists. Before the Council of Ministers session, they were subject to preliminary consultations with party and public aktivs at large enterprises.

The government has drawn far-reaching conclusions from the negative experiences in housing policy and construction, and took them into account in the program theses for construction in the eighties.

In line with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, ALLOCATIONS FOR THE ENTIRE HOUSING COMPLEX WILL AMOUNT TO 30 PERCENT OF INVESTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Those investments are to be used in such a way as to build as many, as cheap and as good dwellings as possible.

The theses provide a program for the dimensions of building, changes in some principles for the performance and financing of construction, as well as for financial assistance to some families for housing purposes. The theses also deal with the conservation of housing resources.

HOUSING POLICY WILL BE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND CITIZENS IN SETTLING THE HOUSING ISSUE. The state undertakes to provide developed sites, basic building materials, financial assistance and credits. Local authorities are expected to foment public initiatives and to promote local facilities for developing all forms of housing construction. Citizens interested in improving housing conditions should actively participate in financing and building their houses. PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF MODEST ONE-FAMILY HOUSES IN LITTLE TOWNS AND VILLAGES BY PRIVATE PERSONS, EMPLOYEES' COLLECTIVES AT ENTERPRISES, AND PARTICULARLY BY YOUTH COMMUNITIES. FAVORABLE CREDIT CONDITIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED.

To protect family budgets against excessive charges resulting from increased supply prices and housing construction costs, PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE LEAST PROSPEROUS FAMILIES from local and enterprise housing funds.

THE PROGRAM EMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR MAINTAINING THE EXISTING HOUSING RESOURCES IN GOOD REPAIR. To prevent further deterioration [dekapitalizacja], increased financial, material and technical means have been supplied for repairs and modernization. WHILE APPROVING THE PRELIMINARY PROGRAM, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RECOMMENDED SUPPLEMENTING IT WITH THE REMARKS, OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS VOICED DURING THE GOVERNMENT DEBATE with the participation of the invited representatives of Sejm commissions, scientists and housing cooperative figures. After the examination of the proposals presented by the invited social workers and experts, THE GOVERNMENT WILL ADOPT ITS FINAL DECISIONS AT ITS NEXT SESSION.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI TRACES ATTACK ON PARTY UNITY

AU141200 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] As was already reported, the Torun Voivodship PZPR Committee held a plenum on 3 June to evaluate the discussion of the draft party ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Fight For, What Our Aims Are." Comrade Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, spoke during the plenum. Today we publish extensive excerpts from his speech -- those concerning the problems of party unity:

A year ago the party was only a few weeks away from its extraordinary ninth congress and was in an exceptionally difficult and dangerous situation. In fact, we were faced with two main threats: an external and an internal threat.

Let us recall that the external threat to our party was created by the challenge of the adversaries of socialism, who were rallied around the leading centers of Solidarity. It was also created by the declaration of a brutal and ruthless political struggle against the PZPR.

Western centers, whose job is to fight the socialist system, gave considerable propaganda and material assistance to those centers. The range and scale of the struggle that took place in 1981 were without precedent in the past 37 years. Perhaps they could be compared only to the initial period of creating and consolidating our reborn statehood. An indiscriminate attack against the party and its aktivs, cadres and apparatus was an expression of that struggle.

The demagogic slogans directed against socialism questioned Poland's entire postwar achievements. By rehashing old reactionary resentments, the country's enormous socioeconomic achievements and the justice of our ideological, political and economic ties with the Soviet Union were called into question. The aim was to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. That was the opposition's strategic goal. Unfortunately, a year ago not everyone realized or wanted to realize this.

The internal threat [to our party] was a typical reflection -- within the ranks of the PZPR -- of an all-out political struggle throughout the country. It was also a relapse into the opportunist-revisionist trend within the party. This trend sought to deform the party, to dilute its strength, to tear it away from Marxism-Leninism and, consequently, to disrupt its unity and make it helpless. The opportunist trend threatened the party's very existence.

Faction Against Unity

The opportunist trend found its most glaring expression in the movement of the so-called horizontal structures. This movement was set up and developed by a group of activists from the Torun city organization and was supported and inspired by elements from outside Torun Voivodship. At that time, some of the activists from the central party level acted as the movement's "theorists." However, a large part of the Torun Voivodship party organization aktivs detected that movement soon enough and evaluated it correctly -- that is, severely and critically. This attitude was confirmed by the discussion and the views expressed at this plenum.

The so-called horizontal structures, which began to mushroom under various names in Torun, Radom, Gdansk, Poznan, Lodz and other cities in the last quarter of 1980, created their own programmatic platforms which were very similar. The movement's aim was to exert organized pressure on party levels and on the elections held at that time, in order to ensure such a composition of delegates to the ninth party congress that would be "favorable" for the "horizontal structures." It was a factional movement, one which sought to disrupt the party.

To Lenin a faction meant "a group within a political party that has an organized leading center and its own program." Rejecting the principles of democratic centralism, the activists from the so-called horizontal structures spread slogans about the need for freedom of discussions during the preparations for the ninth congress, although free and extensive discussions were continuing in any case at that time. The sharp exchanges of views in these discussions brought forth the PZPR's programmatic concepts. Many earlier experiences were reappraised, and the party program began to take shape.

But the activities from the "horizontal strucutres" were not interested in such a program. Their aim was different: They wanted to weaken and not strengthen the party. They were not interested in the programmatic concepts rooted in a class analysis of reality; they wanted to adopt opportunist solutions. They were not interested in consciously promoting social development in line with the people's interest; they wanted subordination to apparently spontaneous counterrevolutionary actions -- actions which were in fact programmed. To promote such activities it was necessary to undermine party unity, weaken discipline within the party ranks and attack the party from within.

Lenin clearly defined the mutual relationship between discipline in the party of a new type and freedom of discussion. "Various differences on various matters," he wrote, "have always appeared inevitable and will always appear so in the kind of party that bases itself on an enormous people's movement and that knows that its task is to consciously express this movement, decisively rejecting all kinds of going round in circles [kolkowosc] and narrow sectarian views. However, the members of our party...must do their best to ensure that no individual differences concerning the understanding and implementing the principles recognized by our party program should hinder or be able to hinder concerted joint work."

Lenin could not imagine drawing up a party program without discussions. Nor could he imagine party activities without discipline. "Theoretical discussion is one thing," he said at the ninth congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), "and the party's political line and political struggle are another. We are not a discussion club."

Was the political movement within the PZPR -- an expression of which was the so-called Consultative and Coordinating Commission of the party organizations in Torun and other similar groups throughout the country -- consciously established in the PZPR? Did it abandon the PZPR's statutory structure and did it act to realize its own goals? The facts prove that these questions can be answered in the affirmative.

The group in question was established on the initiative of Copernicus University employees -- members of the university's PZPR organization. It was their doing that the party organization of the Social Science Institute and the Institute of Teaching and Psychology of Copernicus University passed a resolution in October 1980, which stated: "We propose that the plant committees from Towimor and Apator and from Copernicus University be urgently convened to discuss the framework and principles -- I repeat: framework and principles -- of further organizing the initiatives of the party masses of the entire region."

Open Appeals for Disruption

As you can see, this was a conscious act, motivated by the intention to create a new organizational system and program. The point was -- from the very beginning -- to take over political initiative in defiance of the statutory party levels in Torun and its voivodship and then throughout the country. For this reason the first phase of the expansion of the organizational base was begun in Torun and its voivodship. The last documented session of the Coordination Committee of the basic party organization shows that the session was attended by a team representing 27 party organizations from the region and city.

The so-called horizontal structures had nothing in common with the democratization of internal party life, which was so needed at the time, and with efforts to eliminate the distortions of this life. The sponsors of the horizontal structures wanted to set up a new command center in the party, one that would "compete" with local party levels and the Central Committee.

Let us recall the stubborn activities of the Torun faction against the party's voivodship and city committees in 1980 and 1981. These activities were not internal party criticism, but measures calculated to disrupt the party and paralyze its activities. The Torun Voivodship committee took an open and sincere stand toward the initiative to set up the so-called Consultative and Coordinating Commission of party organizations, because it saw it as a method if invigorating the party base in line with the party's valid structures, principles and customs. The activists of the "horizontal structures" rejected this platform.

In other regions of the country, too, agitation and organizational work was promoted. An expression of that was the convening in Torun of the so-called precongress forum of party understanding on 15 April 1981, a group which did enjoy the moral and organizational support of some central activists in those days. The forum was attended by 13 representatives [reprezentacji] of horizontal structures from a number of cities and voivodships. The anticommunist centers in the West evaluated that forum, which was attended by some scores of bourgeois newsmen and by local Solidarity activists, as an "event of an especially great importance."

At that time -- in April 1981 -- it became obvious that a faction was being organized within the party. The horizontal structures in viovodships formed its organizational backbone. As a result of the forum's adopting a so-called position, these structures also formed the backbone of six national central teams. The teams were: of the so-called observers to the 10th party plenum; of coordinating contacts and the flow of information; of evaluating progress in punishing people responsible for the crisis; of reviewing the rules governing elections of authorities and delegates in the party; of drawing up open letters; and of dealing with mass media. The operational principle involved in this connection was that only a representative of the horizontal structures could be a member of any of those teams.

The Consultative and Coordinating Commission of basic party organizations [name of commission as published] in Torun and similar structures countrywide had their own internal statutes. These were in the form of the so-called principles of the functioning of the Coordinating Committee of the basic party organization and such organized authorities as the plenum, Presidium, and Coordinating Committee teams. Of these teams, the editorial team played a main role: It approved -- this was called "formal coordination" -- or even drew up the documents of the Coordinating Committee. Side by side with the Coordinating Committee's Presidium, the editorial team was a center of the political and programmatic initiative of the Consultative-Liaison Commission.

In the documents of the Coordinating Committee, what was often called "a new practice of establishing extraordinary channels of liaison and communication" was tantamount to organizational, propaganda-information and political factionalism. The people in question rejected, above all, the principle of democratic centralism in its Leninist meaning. They also questioned the resolutions of party levels when these resolutions did not agree with their views.

This was demonstrated by the resolution adopted on 30 March 1981 by the committee at Copernicus University. The resolution evaluated the results of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and stated: "Because of the contents of the ninth plenum resolution... the PZPR Central Committee is now in a minority.... The ninth plenum resolution thus violates the basic principle of democratic centralism.... The university committee therefore believes that a failure to observe the ninth plenum resolution, or party members' treating it in a selective way, cannot be judged as violations of party discipline."

This was an open appeal for disruption -- an appeal issued at a time of a threat posed to the party and the socialist state by the rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces. Let me recall: It was March 1981.

The use of pressure and blackmail -- for example, in the form of resolutions and so-called positions circulated throughout the country -- resolutions propagated as the only correct ones -- as well as in the instituting of so-called party alerts -- all this constituted factional activity. Also, the resolution adopted at the end of the "party alert" in Torun, an "alert" which was announced at the end of the 10th party plenum, ended in the following way: "We will continue our activities in close contact with similar grassroots initiatives throughout the country, will search for more effective methods of implementing our positions, and will regard all this as a crucial element in preparations for the ninth party congress."

Toward Opportunism

What were those "more effective methods" to be?

Those "more effective methods" were support for student strikes, which were viewed as reflecting "essential aspirations and endeavors of the academic community and as a genuine and valuable attempt of young people to improve the working and living conditions in higher schools."

These "more effective methods" were the condoning of party members' participation in the strike proclaimed after the Bydgoszcz events that were provoked by Solidarity in March 1981. The Executive Committee of the Torun university organization even adopted a resolution to join the strike committee.

These "more effective methods," also included efforts to persecute principle party activists, to sponsor "spontaneous" resolutions to be sent to the Central Committee and, finally, to change the image of the PZPR.

Six months before Solidarity began to remove party committees from factories, the activists from the "structures" had proposed to base the party's structure only in "places of residence" and not in factories. They proclaimed that it was necessary to give up the PZPR's philosophical and ideological principles.

The main struggle for the image of the party and for the shape of the statute and programmatic resolution took place at the ninth party congress. In this struggle, the revisionist-opportunist forces not only did not succeed in enforcing their concepts, but suffered a defeat as well.

Following the ninth congress, which elected new authorities in a democratic manner and adopted a program that included the views and proposals submitted during the precongress discussion, the Torun group did not cease its activities. It attempted to convene in Torun the second national party meeting, justifying this new factional initiative by the danger posed from the "aggressive forces of doctrinarism, sectarianism and political conservatism." The document drawn up in preparation for that meeting stated that it was necessary "to fully mobilize the forces of renewal within the party for the sake of joint activities with the trade union movement, including Solidarity, in order to promote today's key tasks...."

The meeting did not materialize because the Central Committee was dead set against it, but a "party alert" was organized in December 1981. Following the public disclosure of the records of the Solidarity National Council Presidium's debates, this "alert" sent a telegram with wishes for fruitful debates to the Gdansk session of the National Commission. What was the protest against? Against the party's programmatic line. To whom were the wishes sent? To Solidarity's extremists. This was the classic road of the opportunists.

Manipulating the workers organizations and speaking supposedly on their behalf was a characteristic feature of the so-called horizontal structures both before and after the ninth congress. This manipulation revealed their true intentions. Under the slogan of democratization they in fact operated at the diktat of the antiparty group.

The executive body of the voivodship committee therefore was right to adopt a resolution on dissolving the Torun university party organization and on screening its every member. Today the new university party committee is continuing to successfully wage a skillful struggle to recover strength and to activate the party organization in order to achieve the goals defined in the ninth party congress program. Similar salutary processes are continuing in the entire Torun party organization under the leadership of the voidvodship committee.

The political aims of the group represented by the horizontal structures were to transform the PZPR into a new party. They would do this beginning with changing its internal structure by rejecting democratic centralism conceived in a Leninist way, and changing the party's name, ideopolitical principles and character.

The activities and initiatives of that faction sought to disrupt the unity of the PZPR. This is the essence of the "horizontal structures," regardless of the intentions and resolution of those party members who, succumbing to demagogic and noisy propaganda, believed in the sincerity of the intentions of the antiparty group. At the same time, we should ask them: Did you really believe that a party disrupted ideologically, politically and organizationally is able to play a leading role?

"Horizontal structures" were supposed to sanction the existence of the "pressure groups" pushing the PZPR toward opportunism and social democracy. This tendency, which was present in most "horizontal structures" and not only those in Torun, was the main danger within the PZPR this time last year. It put forward demands that the party should share power with the church and Solidarity -- I repeat, to share power and to expand the social base of power. After all, the documents adopted in Torun and other centers and the publications of the spiritual fathers of the "horizontal structures" openly revealed that, under Polish conditions, the party must surrender some of its power to the new forces. A thesis was even formulated that both the party and Solidarity were inspired by the very same ideas.

On that inspiration resolutions were adopted to support Solidarity activities and -- as was the case with Torun university -- to demand that Solidarity should find "support and fulfillment in regular activities of party organizations and members."

Solidarity was given support, but the party aktivs and regular party workers were combated. We have always needed criticism of defects in the party apparatus, which should serve the party and assist, but not replace, party levels. The ninth party congress defined that quite clearly, but the activists in the "horizontal structures" were interested in something else. They wanted to deprive the party of its aktivs, to create disarray within the party and promote ideological neutrality.

"Opportunism," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said at the seventh plenum, "involves primarily instability, dodging about and passive submission to the situation at hand. It is bad when party people, conscious of the social results of opportunism, are unable to oppose it. It is still worse when they revise the principles of Marxism-Leninism; but the worst thing is when they seek an accord with the political opposition. As experience shows, the opportunist current causes destruction in party ranks, objectively becomes an ally of the antisocialist forces and constitutes a real threat."

Three Sources of the Alien Current

Where are the sources of that opportunist current, which appeared after August 1980? Why was it able to find the soil on which to develop and consolidate?

The reasons are complicated and require profound analyses and research. It can be said that the opportunist factional current in the PZPR, which showed itself most glaringly in the "horizontal structures," grew out of our party's past weaknesses, which had not been totally overcome. The concepts promoted after August 1980 reflected some trends of the Polish Socialist Party's [PPS] rightist faction, the 1956 disputes and the events that came to light in 1968. They concerned the PZPR's nature, role in society and manner of governing. In those years the party had not enough strength to complete the discussions in progress and to draw all the necessary conclusions from them. That was reason one.

Reason two: The party's ideological weakness and the weakening of our movement's scientific theses made it possible for the opportunist movement to assert itself. However, it should be said that that movement was opposed by some aktivs. During the city conference in Torun last June a dispute took place over the party's nature and fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles. Although that dispute did not end in victory, it attested to the existence of ideological forces in the city organization and their determination to defend the party.

Reason three is the action program drawn up by the political adversaries in the country and abroad. The opportunist current in the party -- and the factional antiparty current in the last phase of its organized activity -- accepted the adversary's theses, identified itself with them and adopted them as its own. The attack was launched against the party as a whole. Its past and present were attacked. Under the pressure of those attacks and under the impact of massive anticommunist propaganda some party members began to succumb to the ideological and political views alien to Marxism-Leninism and to lose the class evaluation of the development of events in Poland.

The activities of the pressure groups within the party, which sought to change the nature of the party along the lines of the social democratic model, were considered and programmed. It was no accident that the so-called Consultative and Coordinating Commission of party organizations in Torun and similar factional groups countrywide gained support in some "Warsaw circles." It was no accident that various "reformers" from Warsaw came to Torun and tried to create the "theoretical" foundations and the infrastructure of the horizontal structures, spreading the myth that the "Torun precedent" was a "great political experiment."

In Line With the Ninth Congress Program

The opportunists did not achieve their aim. The ninth congress adopted a principled Marxist-Leninist program. It also adopted resolutions to create conditions for rebuilding party unity, strengthening the party's backbone of workers, and increasing the effectiveness of its activity. It decisively rejected opportunist trends. It also rejected extreme dogmatic--leftist views, which had begun to appear within the party at the same time and which threatened its unity and cohesion.

The proclamation of martial law removed the danger threatening the socialist state. The personnel decisions of the fourth plenum and the election of Comrade W. Jaruzelski as PZPR first secretary put an end to attempts to embitter and divide the party. This process of restoring the party's health was strengthened by the resolutions of the most recent Central Committee plenums.

As a result, new, positive manifestations are now appearing in the party. The first national ideological-theoretical party conference, the local ideological-theoretical conferences held in many voivodships, and the extensive and rich discussion on the draft declaration "What We Fight For, What Our Aims Are" have played a crucial role in that.

The tough experience of almost a year since the ninth party congress and the struggle for the Marxist-Leninist character, unity and cohesion of the party are helping the party to revive itself ideologically and to strengthen its leading role in the process of socialist construction in Poland.

LE MONDE CITES CHURCH HOPES OF PAPAL VISIT

PM170847 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jun 82 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Church Campaigns for Pope's Visit in August"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The church has launched a veritable campaign for a visit to Poland by the pope in August for the 600th anniversary of Czestochowa. On Thursday 10 June, 2 days after the Episcopal Conference solemnly "renewed" its invitation to the supreme pontiff, the primate seized the opportunity of the traditionally important Corpus Christi ceremonies to state that "the holy father's desire to come to his homeland in August is also the wish of the whole people."

Judging from the ovation with which the several hundred thousand faithful gathered outside the downtown Warsaw churches greeted those words, there is scarcely any doubt that that "wish" is strong and that it will be difficult for the authorities to oppose it. Nonetheless, Monsignor Glemp, who was frequently interrupted by applause, tried to reassure the population by saying that "we must believe in the good sense and maturity of the people, who are capable of receiving the holy father in a calm and orderly way" and that there is no need "to be afraid of the pope's teaching because his teaching is one of truth and goodness and because he knows the people from whom he comes and knows what they need to be told."

Going further in the expression of that "conviction," the primate offered the government a helping hand by explaining that John Paul II's visit would give "hope of stabilization and of achieving the renewal, the long-awaited sign that the social situation is finally on the way to being stabilized." In other words, it would simply be up to them (and the church would do nothing to oppose it) to exploit the event to their advantage by using it to prove their sincerity.

That deal -- and that is what it is -- is bound to be tempting for General Jaruzelski. If he accepted it, he would have the best way of improving his regime's international image and of starting to restore economic relations with the West, whose suspension is hampering him so much. If, however, he refused, he would show (and that is clearly implied in the primate's statement) that he rejects any evolution toward a compromise and -- not content with confronting the population head-on -- would thus bury any prospect of an easing of Western sanctions.

Nevertheless, it is a painful choice for the regime because during the pope's first visit it was precisely the "calmness" and "maturity" shown by Poles which made the expression of their deep feelings so striking. It is neither crowd violence nor the philippics of the head of the church which the authorities would have to fear if they allowed John Paul II to come. It is the demonstration of quiet strength, unity -- in a word, of opposition -- which the population would give on that occasion. That demonstration would make the need for dialogue even more pressing.

Moreover, the primate did not conceal what was at stake. It was an invitation to compromise which he made rather than an offer of surrender. "Argentina, he said, referring to the pope's visit, "is living through a period of state crisis because it is a junta of generals which is in power there, and there is no shortage of internment camps in that country. The pope is, nonetheless, going there to appeal for peace, to tell the truth about God and man and to show the possibilities for reconciliation and accord. Political reservations must give way in face of that aspiration to peace and respect for man....It is not important whether the holy father meets a particular politician. The important thing is the testimony of truth which will be given."

After that nothing could have dissuaded the faithful from the idea that by going to London and Buenos Aires John Paul II's main intention was to create a precedent which would enable him to come to Poland in the future without approving of the introduction of martial law.

In addition, the huge cross of flowers which anonymous people have been remaking in the center of Victory Square every morning since Cardinal Wyszynski's death has become a permanent place of pilgrimage. At night, in the silence of the curfew, candlelight illuminates and outlines it. Some 10 days ago a plaque was placed there and was immediately removed by the authorities -- a plaque in memory of the miners killed at Wujek mine in December. On Thursday in place of the plaque, which is always marked in some way or another, was the following announcement of death:

On 13 December freedom died tragically. We believe in its resurrection.

SOCIOPOLITICAL ASSOCIATION, JOURNALISTS MEET

LD175030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting took place in Warsaw on 16 June between the leadership of the Association of Sociopolitical Knowledge Rzeczywistosc (reality) and journalists. Information on the background of this organization, its aims and tasks, was given by chairman of the provisional main board, Tadeusz Grabski; Deputy Chairman Ryszard Gontarz; Secretary Janusz (Rafko), and also Presidium members of the provisional main board, Ignacy Krasicki and Wieslaw (Lichwiak). The association's documents, its regulations, proposals for a program of Polish leftwing activity and a 4 June resolution of the main board were made available to journalists.

WARSAW NOTES INVESTIGATION AGAINST 'CRIMINALS'

LD171240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The Citizens' Militia voivodship headquarters in Krakow has announced the results of an investigation carried out against a group of criminals. The gang roamed all over Poland, primarily in Krakow, stealing and robbing. Altogether in the affair -- which was code named Herring, after the alias of the gang leader -- 50 persons are involved. Twenty-three persons have been arrested, and 16 will shortly appear before a court.

The paperwork, which already fills 20 volumes, contains evidence that Herring's group committed about 200 crimes between May 1981, and April 1982, including 100 robberies.

WARSAW REPORTS CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS

LD171446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a navigational warning. The following areas are being closed for shipping and fishing: sea area No 3 on 17 June from 0700-1600; sea area No 1 on 17 June from 1400-1800; sea area No 3 on 18 June from 0700-19 June 0400; sea area No 1 on 18 June from 0900-1300; sea area No 3 on 19 June from 0700-1500; and sea area No 3 on 22 June from 0600-23 June 2000.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAEL

LD171636 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] 17 Jun (PAP) -- The Polish Government's press spokesman today issued the following statement:

In spite of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions calling for an immediate stop to military actions and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor, in spite of protests of international opinion, the Israeli aggressor, ignoring voices of general indignation and condemnation, is continuing aggression in an attempt to create fait accompli and, in particular, to smash the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, physical liquidation of the Palestinian nation and its organizations fighting for implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and possession of its own state. The Polish Government resolutely condemns the criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian nation.

With indignation and growing concern the Polish society is watching the barbaric methods being used by the Israelis. The losses and sufferings endured by the civilian population, establishment of concentration camps and destruction of the capital evoke in our nation the worst associations arising from the experience of the Nazi occupation. It is necessary immediately to put an end to attempts to exterminate the Palestinains in Lebanon.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon would be impossible without support granted to the aggressors by their imperialist protectors, who block U.N. Security Council actions, among others. This threatens a dangerous expansion of the Mideast conflict. The full responsibility for that would rest with Israel and those states which fail to use their means to effectively stop that country.

The reaction by those Western countries which so readily imposed sanctions on Poland but so far have failed to more than verbally condemn the overt invasion by Israel and its ruthless violation in Lebanon of the basic human right, namely the right to live in peace, comes as proof of their cynical political game and double morality.

The Polish Government demands that an end be immediately put to the invasion of Lebanon and Israeli troops made an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from that country. The Mideast conflict cannot be solved through aggressions and wars but only through peaceful negotiations with the participation of all parties concerned and with due respect for their vital rights and interests, including the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD171610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Professor Jablonski, president of the State Council, and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, today received the permanent PLO representative in Poland, Fu'Ad Yasin.

They discussed the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, in light of Israel's aggression. Henryk Jablonski conveyed expressions of full solidarity and support by the political leadership and community of Poland for the heroic Palestinian nation, which together with the progressive forces of the Lebanese nation is waging an unequal struggle against the Israeli aggressor, sustaining enormous casualties.

Fu'Ad Yasin expressed great appreciation for the stance of the Polish authorities and community in light of the Israeli aggression, carried out with the acquiescence of its imperialist patrons. He pointed to the determined, unbending stance of the PLO and the Palestinian community in Lebanon in the struggle being conducted under the leadership of the PLO.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK HOLDS NEW YORK MEETINGS

LD171520 Warsaw PAP in English 1121 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 16 Jun -- Polish foreign minister's meetings -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek had talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt here on June 14. They discussed a whole range of questions of the present international situation, and especially East-West relations, European cooperation, and continuation of a policy of detente and disarmament. The two paid a lot of attention to bilateral relations, reviewing the possibilities of developing them further to the mutual benefit.

Minister Jozef Czyrek examined questions of common interest with Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa.

On Tuesday, Jozef Czyrek and Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen examined the possibilities of continuing good-neighborly political and economic relations between Poland and Denmark. Both politicians exchanged views on the state of East-West relations in Europe and worldwide, voicing their conviction that there is a need for continuing a policy of detente and disarmament, and further efforts to build means of mutual confidence of societies and governments.

On June 14, Jozef Czyrek and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo discussed questions of the current international situation, and East-West relations in the light of the debates of the 2nd U.N. special disarmament session. The two foreign ministers also reviewed possibilities of further development of Polish-Italian relations.

Also on June 14, Minister Jozef Czyrek met with Federal Secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov. The two ministers exchanged views on the course of the 2nd U.N. special session and voiced their concern over the current state of the international situation in the light of the Middle East conflict, the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and other hotbeds of tension worldwide.

Minister Mojsov told Czyrek about Yugoslavia's international activeness, especially in the movement of non-aligned countries, and about Yugoslavia's cooperation with Third World countries. Both ministers examined the possibilities of further fruitful bilateral cooperation by the development of political contacts of both governments and also of social and economic organizations.

On June 15, Jozef Czyrek and Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullten discussed questions of Polish-Swedish international cooperation, especially those concerning preparations for the next stage of the European conference on security and cooperation in Madrid. Issues of further development of Polish-Swedish good-neighbourly relations were also reviewed.

On Monday, Jozef Czyrek met with a group of journalists and commentators of the U.S. press, radio and TV. Questions of the present 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly, international issues, including East-West and Polish-U.S. relations, were examined during a lively discussion.

During his stay in Philadelphia, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met with Cardinal John Krol, a leading personality of the U.S.

Information bulletin of the Polish press agency, PAP

Warsaw, June 17, 1982

FRENCH LABOR SEES POLISH BREACH OF ILO STATUTE

LD180114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The rightwing French General Labor Confederation, which is participating in the 68th ILO Conference, has lodged a complaint suggesting that Poland has breached section 26 of the ILO statute which concerns union freedoms. The complaint proposes the setting of an investigatory commission to examine this allegation. A PAP correspondent has ascertained that the Polish delegation will take a stand on this matter in the near future. The complaint has surprised many of the delegations at the conference and has been broadly and fervently criticized.

VATICAN OFFICIAL VISTS SZCZECIN 16 JUNE

LD162254 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the head of the Vatican's working group for contacts with the Polish Government visited the port city of Szczecin today. The archbishop will spend a few days in the Szczecin province and attend ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the restoration of the Szczecin-Kamien Diocese.

NESTOROWICZ, GDR COUNTERPART MEET AT POZNAN FAIR

AU161648 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR and Polish Ministers Conducted Talks"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle has met his Polish counterpart Tadeusz Nestorowicz at the Poznan fair. Problems related to the current commodity exchange between the two countries were discussed during the meeting.

GDR SED AKTIVISTS VISIT, MEET OFFICIALS

AU141450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 12-13 Jun 82 p 7

[PAP report: "SED Aktivists Visited Poland"]

[Text] From 7 to 11 June, a group of political workers from the Central Committee of the SED together with Lothar Oppermann, head of the education section, visited Poland. They were invited by the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation held talks in the PZPR Central Committee and in the Ministry for Education and Upbringing, visited a Warsaw high school and met with the education aktivs of Konin.

The delegation was met by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. Eugeniusz Duraczyk, head of the Central Committee's science and education section, and GDR Ambassador Horst Neubauer took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Talks in Baghdad

AU170929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started in Baghdad on June 16 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq.

At the beginning of the talks, President Saddam Husayn cordially greeted the new visit of the messengers of the Romanian people in the Republic of Iraq, showing that it goes within the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and goes down as a moment of utmost importance for the more powerful development of the Romanian-Iraqi relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the invitation he received to visit again the Republic of Iraq, for the heartfelt reception he enjoyed from the very first moment of his arrival in Baghdad and expressed his conviction that the visit, the talks and understandings to be reached would give an ever stronger impulse to the many-sided development of the relations between Romania and Iraq.

During the talks information was exchanged on the current concerns of the two countries in economic and social development.

In this context, both sides highlighted with satisfaction the upward course of the friendly relations between Romania and Iraq, on a political, economic, technico-scientific plane and in other fields of mutual interest, the special quality of the relations in these domains being pointed to, as the progress scored particularly in these last years. Likewise, the joint wish was expressed to expand these relations, to make them dynamic, stable and durable, in keeping with the fundamental interests of economic and social development of the two friendly countries, on the basis of the principles of the observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in home affairs, mutual advantage.

Special attention was paid to analysing the stage attained by the trade exchanges and the main action of economic cooperation, as well as the perspectives of their development. At the same time the sides analysed possibilities for opening new cooperation ventures, particularly in point of industrial production, agriculture, transports, building materials and dwellings. They also highlighted the prospects of the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in the scientific, technological and other domains of joint interest.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn decided that the members of the two delegations should establish, during the visit, the concrete ways and means to intensify the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration according to the reached understandings and measures.

During the talks the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party highlighted the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq.

During the talks the sides highlighted with satisfaction the fact that the Romanian-Iraqi relations are characterised by a climate of mutual confidence and esteem, by the constant wish of the two countries to further develop the collaboration between them, to confer on it an ever more substantial content. The sides appreciated the remarkable role played by Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn, by the personal relations of friendship and mutual esteem, in the development and deepening of the ties on multiple planes between the two countries and parties, highlighting the conviction that the present visit, the talks and understandings to be reached will give a fresh strong impetus to the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

The talks unfold in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

After the official dinner Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn conducted a new round of talks that passed in the same atmosphere of friendship and mutual esteem.

During the talks the sides tackled a wide range of international issues. The two presidents stressed the need for solutions to be found to them in a constructive spirit, the will to contribute to the development of the collaboration and friendship among states. They expressed the wish of the two countries to make their full contribution to the endorsement of resolutions to meet to the full the expectations of peoples, the need that everything be done for preserving and consolidating peace, for developing the collaboration among peoples.

Saddam Husayn Dinner

AU170923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0758 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 16, the general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu attended an official dinner given in his honor by the secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn.

Distinguished officials of the host country as well as the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state attended the dinner.

The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality. The two presidents conversed in a very friendly manner, and kept exchanging views on questions of common concern over the dinner.

17 June Session

AU172027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, continued on Thursday, June 17, in the morning.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, welcomed with military honors, was greeted upon arrival at the presidential palace by President Saddam Husayn with special cordiality and friendly warmth.

The new round of talks further examined questions related to the links between the two parties and countries and the development of their collaboration, as well as current international issues. In that framework, concern was expressed over the persisting tension in international life, the escalating arms race, the sharpening economic crisis, the widening gaps between the rich and poor countries. It was pointed out that the peoples' will that an end should be put to the policy of domination so that they may enjoy their right to free and independent development and independence according to their legitimate aspirations was growing and asserting itself ever more strongly.

The need was also highlighted for intensified efforts to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and respect for the peoples independence, of non-interference in domestic affairs and equality of rights, of non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

It was shown that international peace and security called for resolute measures towards the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, towards the cessation of the arms race and, particularly, of the production and stockpiling of new mass destruction weapons, towards an urgent passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The current United Nations Organization session on disarmament -- it was highlighted during the talks -- should adopt palpable measures and determine a resolute passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmamet first and foremost, so that it makes an essential contribution to the halting of the deterioration of the international situation, to the continuation of the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and national independence, thus strengthening the UN role in the world political and economic life.

By joint agreement the need was highlighted for concrete steps towards the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order providing for the equitable development of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular.

In connection with European questions the necessity was stressed that once resumed the Madrid conference should conclude with as good as possible results for the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe considering that the progress that should necessarily be made in that direction would bear positively on international peace and security.

The party and state leaders of Romania and Iraq approached questions related to Middle East developments and reiterated, in that context, that a just and durable peace in the area could not be achieved unless the Israeli forces withdrew from all territories occupied and acknowledged the Palestinian people's national rights, inclusive of its right to self-determination, to return to its homes and build an independent state of its own.

In connection with the particularly serious situation in Lebanon following the Israeli troops' massive invasion of that state's territory, Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the firm stand of Romania, of the Romanian Government and people of condemning Israel's aggressive action which complicates still more the Middle East situation and dispels the chances of achieving a global, just and lasting peace in that so troubled area of the world.

Stress was laid on the need for firm action to be taken for the immediate cessation of Israel's aggression and the undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon.

During the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn pointed to the fine cooperation existing between Romania and Iraq on an international plane as well as to the necessity that the non-aligned and developing countries should intensify their cooperation within the U.N., within the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77 and in other international fora.

In that context, it was assessed that the forthcoming summit of the countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement due in Baghdad this year would make a significant contribution to improving the international climate and enhancing the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Joint Communique

AU171945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Romanian-Iraqi Joint Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] This document released in Bucharest and Baghdad which synthesizes the results of the official visit of friendship paid by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraq (over June 16-17) at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn shows that the two leaders informed each other, during the talks, about the current activity and concerns of the two parties, countries and peoples, on a political, economic and cultural and other fields of activity. A thorough analysis of the stage of the Romanian-Iraqi relations of friendship was made and views were exchanged at length on international questions of common concern.

During the visit a programme of cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq was signed.

The two party and state leaders expressed their complete satisfaction at the extensive, many-sided development of the relations between Romania and Iraq politically, economically, culturally, scientifically and in other fields of activity and assessed that there were still many possibilities for the intensification and diversification of bilateral relations, on a mutually advantageous basis, in keeping with the aspirations and interests of free, independent development of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the trade exchanges and of the economic cooperation, at the results marked in the field. At the same time they brought to the fore the need to further develop at a sustained rate the collaboration between the two countries in the tapping, exploitation and processing of oil, in the industrial production, agriculture, transport and building materials, and established the necessary measures conducive to the expansion and amplification of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. The two presidents expressed their resolve to take firm action for a long-term amplification of the bilateral economic relations and asked the relevant bodies in their countries to intensify contacts in view of concluding the negotiations under way, of finding new domains and concrete actions of cooperation, of developing and maintaining the bilateral economic relations at the highest possible level to reflect the economic potential and interests of the national economies in Romania and Iraq.

During the visit the two presidents signed a long-term agreement for the development of the economic and technical cooperation and of the trade exchanges between Romania and Iraq.

Looking into the present international situation the two presidents express profound worry at its deterioration, which jeopardizes the world peace and security, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states. In the context both sides highlighted the dangers created by the states of crisis and conflict, by the continuation of the arms race and by the deepening of the world economic crisis, this making the international situation more and more dangerous and unsafe. At the same time the sides highlighted the growing resistance manifest worldwide against the causes leading to the worsening of the international situation, as also the efforts the developing countries, the non-aligned states, all the democratic and progressive forces that will not subordinate their destinies and interests to the domineering forces, made for setting in new international relations. The two presidents emphasized the necessity to work in a spirit of high responsibility for putting an end to the states of tension in the world, for settling all inter-state conflicts or litigious issues by peaceful means, by negotiations, which accords with the interests of all peoples, with the necessity to resume the policy of peace, detente, independent development and broad international collaboration. The sides reiterated their stands according to which detente should be a world process participated in and benefiting all states on all the continents of the world.

In that frame, the two sides pointed out that it is more necessary than ever that all peoples rally their efforts, consolidate the cooperation and solidarity of all peace-loving countries, in order to pursue in inter-state relations a new policy, of full equality of rights and respect among sovereign and independent nations, to ensure the inalienable right of each people to decide unhindered its development path, without any outside interference.

The two sides expressed deep worry about the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and declared for the immediate cessation of military hostilities and for the settlement of disputed issues by negotiations, between directly interested parties, on the basis of the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the home affairs of the others and pointed to their assistance for the efforts made worldwide in order to put an end to hostilities, to reach a just and honourable peace, in the interests of the two neighbour peoples, of their legitimate rights, of the cause of peace, stability and understanding in that region and all over the world.

The two presidents examined the current situation in the Middle East and agreed that a peaceful, just and durable settlement in that region could not be achieved without Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, inclusive of the right to found its own independent state, the right to self-determination, to coming back home. In that context, the two presidents agreed on the need to concentrate efforts at every level, including international organizations, so that such a resolution should be attained.

Both sides expressed deep worry, on this occasion, too, about Israel's further illegal actions in the occupied territories and dissaproved of the oppressive measures taken by Israel against the Arab population in those territories. Likewise, the two countries reasserted their condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research centre for peaceful purposes near Baghdad, as well as the measures aimed at the annexation of the Golan Heights and which are flagrant violations of the basic norms of international law. The two sides took stand against the furtherance of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon, against the repeated attacks on that state's territory, against the direct or indirect interference in its home affairs and the perseverent attempts of escalating tension and liquidating the Palestinians who live in Lebanon. Israel's recent military invasion of Lebanon was condemned in all firmness, the two sides asking for the immediate withdrawal of Israel's troops from that country's territory. Romania's and Iraq's resolute support to Lebanon's legitimate authorities was reasserted, so that they could control the country's entire territory so as to reach a national reconciliation, for the safeguarding of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, so that it may remain a non-aligned state.

The two presidents convenanted to maintain permanent contacts between Romania and Iraq and to proceed to bilateral consultations as often as necessary, related to the evolution of the situation in that region and other major international questions of common interest.

The communique reasserts the stand of Romania and Iraq on the questions of European security and cooperation, the need for concluding in positive results the Madrid all-European conference. Referring to the Balkans the two sides declared for negotiated solutions to all the problems still existing among the countries in the zone, for a development of the collaboration and good neighbourliness, for turning the Balkans into a zone of peaceful life together free of nuclear weapons.

The communique also reasserts the stand of Romania and Iraq as to the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, stresses the need for building a new international economic order, for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all.

The sides assessed highly the role played by the nonaligned countries in the settlement of the present international problems and their contribution to finding adequate solutions to these problems, to promoting and consolidating peace, independence, fully equal rights, collaboration and progress worldwide, expressing the belief that a strengthening of the role played by the nonaligned countries met the interests of all peoples. President Saddam Husayn presented extensively the great efforts made by the Iraqi people and government for ensuring the conditions needed for organizing the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government, planned to be hosted by Baghdad in September 1982. President Nicolae Ceausescu learned with interest of these preoccupations and expressed his hope that the nonaligned summit conference would be an important moment in the history of the movement and will result in significant contributions to the settlement of the problems confronting contemporary mankind.

At the conclusion of the communique the two presidents expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit paid to Iraq by the Romanian head of state, at the talks they conducted on the occasion and at the understanding they reached together.

The Romanian head of state invited Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date is to be established later.

Arrival in Jordan

AU171940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu concluded on June 17 his official visit of friendship to Iraq upon the invitation of President Saddam Hysayn. The two presidents signed during a ceremony a long-term agreement on development of economic and technical cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Iraq. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn made brief speeches on the occasion.

The same afternoon, the Romanian head of state left the Iraqi capital for Amman for an official visit of friendship to Jordan. At the Amman Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed by King Husayn Ibn Talal.

TALKS WITH EGYPT ON ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL MATTERS

AU172044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings started in Bucharest on Thursday of the thirteenth session of the joint Romanian-Egyptian governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration. The delegations are led by the co-chairmen of the commission, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, Egyptian deputy premier for economic and financial affairs and minister for investment and international cooperation. In the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level the commission analyses the way in which the targets set at previous session had been translated into fact, as well as ways and possibilities of further developing economic and technical-scientific collaboration in domains of mutual interest, of expanding and diversifying goods exchanges between the two countries on mutually advantageous terms.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, head of the Egyptian delegation, had interviews on June 17 with Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and Alexandru Necula, minister of machine-tools, electrotechnology and electronics. During the interviews question were approached related to the development of bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation in keeping with the decisions made and indications traced during the top-level meetings, the growth of the volume of commercial exchanges between Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

SDUF OFFICIAL MEETS WITH MOROCCAN PARTY LEADERS

AU171034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Rabat, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- In Morocco to attend the first national congress of the Part of Democracy, Iosif Uglar, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, conducted talks with Ali Yata, secretary-general of the Parti du Progres et du Socialisme, and with Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary-general of the Union Nationale des Forces Populaires. The wish and resolve were expressed to further develop the relations and the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the respective Moroccan political parties, so as to deepen the friendship between the two countries and peoples. Iosif Uglar also conducted talks with members of the Moroccan Government. Aspects of the Romanian-Moroccan economic cooperation were analysed as well as meaures aimed at deepening and diversifying this cooperation in a longer run.

ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSION ADDRESSES ECONOMY

Kmezic Previews Session

AU152016 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, said in a conversation with journalists today that on 17 June, at the joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will speak about the starting foundations of the economic stabilization program; Zvone Dargan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, will speak about the analysis for May; while Radovan Matic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, will speak about our country's foreign liquidity. In addition to this session, another two sessions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are expected to be held before the summer recess. Here is a report by Dusan Mitic about the most important points made by Kmezic:

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, said that amendments and supplements to the medium-term plan, or rather practically a new plan, which will be valid until the end of 1985, will have to be adopted by the end of this year. It will not be easy to coordinate this new plan, just as it will not be easy to reach agreements on everything. The plan is a great problem about which a special resolution will be adopted at the 12th LCY Congress in connection with the starting foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Nikola Kmezic said that it was essential to coordinate another four great problems in the coming period. These problems are: the foreign exchange balance, the balance of payments, the financing of the federation and customs tariffs.

In connection with the discussion of foreign exchange liquidity, an innovation in the work of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is that the governor of the National Bank will speak about this to the delegates, while the Federation Executive Council will only give its opinion on the proposal made by the National Bank.

The discussion on the May analysis, or rather about economic and social trends and about the measures which must be taken, will begin at the beginning of next month. In the course of July, two sessions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will be held. At the first session, conclusions in connection with the May analysis will be discussed as well as some of the measures, while at the second session, due to be held between 20-30 July, the other measures of the Federal Executive Council and certain important problems, such as a revision of the plan, the criteria for the development of the underdeveloped regions, the foundations of the resolution for next year will be discussed.

Nikola Kmezic said that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will also discuss certain specific problems, such as the supply of the market with consumer goods and producer goods, the trends in all kinds of expenditures, ranging from general and common expenditures to personal spending, because deviations from the planned frameworks for this year have been noted in this respect. It appears that this topic -- about restricting expenditures -- will be on the agenda of the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces before the summer recess.

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, said that it will be essential this year to discuss the problems of how to revive production, how to repay foreign debts, how to increase exports and how to bring expenditures into harmony and, what is most important, how to ensure that the laws and accords be respected because in our system the accords are the same as laws.

Planinc, Dragan, Makic Speak

LD172104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the joint session today of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, delegates heard reports submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Radovan Makic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank. Milka Planinc told delegates about the basic goals of the first elements of the long-term economic stabilization program. Zvone Dragan spoke about the fulfillment of the country's medium-term development plan and the realization of goals set in this year's resolution; and Radovan Makic spoke about current problems of the country's liquidity.

After the introductory reports the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces continued work at separate sessions. The first speaker in the Federal Chamber was Vanco Nikolovski, delegate from Macedonia. He stressed that the first elements of the long-term economic stabilization program justifiably call for respect for economic laws. This should be borne in mind particularly with regard to the distribution of income and the formation of prices.

Accepting the first elements of the long-term economic stabilization program, the Federal Chamber noted that they contain fundamental questions and orientations of our socioeconomic and total development. As a uniform platform, they form the basis for preparing the stabilization programs in the organizations and communities and in the sociopolitical communities. The aim is to speed up the overcoming of the past slowness and inconsistencies in the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and the law on associated labor. All programs for future measures and actions must be prepared in keeping with this.

The chamber's conclusions particularly stress that all the organs and organizations bear responsibility for the preparation, adoption and realization of the long-term economic stabilization programs.

The chamber stressed that further work and active participation by all the organs and organizations at the federal level in connection with this document should enable the SFRY Assembly to adopt the appropriate document by October this year, in which it will finalize the long-term economic stabilization program, so that the basic aspects and elements of the program can be entered into planning documents.

The chamber made the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration duty-bound to prepare and submit proposals to the Federal Chamber for the necessary additions to and amendments to the already adopted systemic law and other legislation within the framework of their activities during the preparation of the long-term economic stabilization program and submission of proposals for the appropriate additions to the medium-term plan for the development of Yugoslavia. The following laws fall, primarily, within the competence of the Federal Executive Council: on the foundations of the system of social planning and on the social plan for Yugoslavia; on the foundations of the crediting and banking system, [words indistinct]; on the rehabilitation and cessation of work of organizations of associated labor, and so forth.

It is indispensable to analyze and propose the appropriate measures and the necessary amendments and additions to the adopted laws and other regulations which affect the unity of the Yugoslav market.

Together with the aim of implementing the policy of economic stabilization it is also necessary to analyze the position of the working people and their place and role in the delegate system, the functioning of the legal system and the system of consultations in the federation on the realization of joint interests.

The chamber stressed the need to observe and consistently implement the adopted laws on associated labor, on expanded production and past labor, on amortization and revaluing of the basic resources, on the foundations of the social system of information and so forth, as well as the need to adopt and carry out the agreements on the long-term strategy of Yugoslavia's technological developments, on the realization of the policy of development of the agroindustrial complex, on the coordination of the taxation and contribution policies, on ensuring lasting and stable sources of the funds needed to finance the stocks of goods and the building of storage space, and so forth.

Dragan: 'Changes Must Be Deep'

AU171859 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Report on speech by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 17 June]

[Text] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, addressed the delegates at a joint session of both chambers in connection with the report of the Federal Executive Coucnil and the analysis on the implemention of the social plan last year and this year, as well as on estimates on possible developments next year. From the report and the analysis it can be seen that the situation is very complex and difficult and that certain basic assumptions and directions of the agreed policy are not being implemented. We have reached a stage of stagnation in economic growth where spending is increasing and inflation is accelerating. These are the most serious contradictions of the current economic movement.

Exports are not on the envisaged and necessary level, and the regional direction of imports and exports is also not satisfactory. The supplementary measures that are being proposed refer primarily to ensuring better conditions for greater exports of goods and services to the convertible currency area. The priorities in imports of producer goods are being determined. Industrial production also shows a tendency to drop and stagnate, something that has resulted as a consequence of poor supply of raw materials and producer goods. To stabilize production, it has been proposed that all economy programs should be implemented more consistently and that new programs should be adopted, primarily programs on the economical use of energy. The policy of economies has not yielded results so far.

What causes special concern, Zvone Dragan said among other things, is the fact that the average real personal income increased to such an extent in the 4 months of this year that it is now 6 percent higher than in last year's same period. Investment expenditures are also increasing, and the same goes for general and common expenditures. All this points to the fact that more is being spent than has been agreed. This is also the main cause for the growth of inflation. For all these reasons, exports are lower because goods can be sold at higher prices at home.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council also spoke about the fact that the relations of supply and demand are not harmonized in the market and that the supply of certain producer goods and products for the standard of living is not satisfactory. Due to a slowdown in economic activity, the opportunities for greater employment are being reduced. The data of the Federal Executive Council shows that, despite such a complex economic situation, the obligations toward the underdeveloped regions have been fully carried out. This indicates that a great effort has been made to implement these obligations.

From the speech of Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, we have singled out that part which deals with things that must be done at this moment.

[Begin Dragan recording] The current economic situation directs us to a considerably more effective implementation of the adopted policy, to radical changes in the behavior of all elements of social reproduction and to more rapid adoption of measures of the current economic policy; it demands from us a well programmed activity of every social cell, of all self-managing organizations of associated labor and communities, as well as of all sociopolitical communities. Without the more responsible involvement of all subjective forces of the society and without greater self-denial, rigorious economies and greater sacrifices, we will not be able to ensure a more stable and more successful economic as well as social development in general.

For this reason the Federal Executive Council believes that what is of primary importance at this moment is that we win the struggle to create such a social climate which will contribute to maximum effectiveness in implementing the adopted measures, in adopting new measures and in undertaking new activities. Objective assumptions have dictated for a long time the need for a more radical policy of economic stabilization. In this respect, we have not been short of principled decisions; however, there has been too great a variance between the adopted principled decisions and practical behavior.

A behavior which is subordinated to economic stabilization and which will subordinate our daily life to implementing our long-term ambitions should become our usual way of life and of operating economically. A tightening of belts, something we have declared ourselves in favor of in principle for years, must now become inevitable and imperative in the daily behavior of all Yugoslavs. There is no more time for great discussions about this.

The problems in the economy and in society in general are complex to such an extent that every act of disrespect for the agreed norms and rules of behavior can revenge itself on us much more than was the case earlier. For this reason it is indispensable that we operate in an organized manner so that a firm belief will be created in society in general and in all its cells, that changes in the current state of affairs are necessary and that these changes must be deep. It is possible to achieve this solely by a radical change in the attitude toward work and social resources, along with an accelerated development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

One of the vital conditions for more successful progress is to secure an iron discipline in implementing what has been agreed upon at all levels. This also is the most effective road in overcoming the contradictions between our country's potentials that have been created by work and which are not small and the current insufficient level of their utilization and effectiveness. [end recording]

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

AU172101 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke today at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. Our correspondent Goran Milic reports from UN headquarters:

Many people here were disappointed after the U.S. President's speech. Ronald Reagan kept to his four well-known proposals on how to begin disarmament. He repeated the idea that all medium-range nuclear missiles be dismantled, thinking naturally and primarily about Soviet missiles in Europe. He then repeated the proposal on reducing strategic missiles by a third. He requested a noticeable reduction of the NATO and Warsaw Pact land and air forces. And finally, he advocated new information mechanisms to reduce the risk of a nuclear war.

President Reagan was very sharp toward the full range of Soviet policy since World War II. He individually mentioned Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Afghanistan, Poland and the Berlin Wall. He accused the Soviets of supporting terrorism in Latin America, in the Middle East and even in Europe. Since his inauguration 1 and 1/2 years ago, Reagan has not so sharply addressed Moscow.

However, between the lines, one could sense that Reagan was requesting more intensive mutual communication from the Soviets. As he said, the biggest powers have special responsibilities. In this way, President Reagan indirectly told the remaining countries, primarily the nonaligned ones, that great agreements remain within the exclusive frameworks of the superpowers.

The applause after the U.S. President's speech came from the benches in which representatives of the NATO countries sat and from the Israeli bench, which included Prime Minister Begin. Naturally, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko did not applaud but he made a comment to his associates. However, the realities of politics surpass all rhetoric. As early as tomorrow, Andrey Gromyko will meet with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, while in 2 weeks the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms will begin.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MOJSOV AT UN SPECIAL SESSION

Confers With Perez de Cuellar

LD171506 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1043 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, Jun 17 (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar had talks today with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov.

They exchanged views on international relations, focusing particularly on some acute crisis spots in the world and the current UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

In the framework of his diplomatic contacts here, Mojsov had separate meetings with the Italian and Swedish foreign ministers. These meetings also dealt with the course of the General Assembly's session on disarmament and the international situation.

Mojsov and Italian Foreign Minister, Emilio Colombo analyzed bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. With Swedish Foreign Minister, Ola Ullsten, Mojsov exchanged views on problems of European cooperation and on further cooperation among the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

Meets With Haig

LD180930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, Jun 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lazar Mojsov conferred Thursday with U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig.

Mojsov and Haig exchanged views about the problems on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session, international situation and hotbeds of crises.

Special attention was paid to bilateral cooperation. The two sides expressed readiness for their further development.

CC MEMBER MILOS MINIC MEETS LEADERS IN SOFIA

LD171808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, Jun 17 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), Milos Minic, who is taking part in Sofia in an international scientific gathering devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, had separate meetings today, Thursday, with the heads of delegation of the communist parties of Spain, Poland, France and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea -- Communist Party of Spain Secretary and Executive Committee Member, Romerd Varin, Polish United Workers' Party Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary, Jozef Czyrek, who is also the Polish foreign minister, French Communist Party Politbureau Member, Francette Lezard and Workers' Party of Korea Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary, Kim Yong-nam. During the meetings, views were exchanged on the activities of the LCY and the respective parties.

KOSOVO PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO FIGHT NATIONALISM

AU152130 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Summary] The Political Aktiv of the Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee held a meeting last night in which the communists' ideopolitical activity was discussed. It was emphasized at this meeting that the political security situation in the commune had been burdened recently by the incidents in Gojbulja village and the killing in Samodreza village. It was decided that a wide discussion should be organized in all communist organizations so that communists would more energetically engage in fighting nationalism.

The political security situation was also discussed in Ferizaj commune [Uosevac -- Yugoslav name] by the League of Communists Communal Committee. It was stated that results had been achieved in discovering hostile activities carried out from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. It was stressed that in recent months slogans had been written and graves vandalized. Most of the perpetrators of these actions, who are mainly students and pupils have been discovered.

BORBA ON FALKLANDS: STABLE PEACE NOT NEARER

AU171317 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 9

[Permanent correspondent Slobodan Vukmirovic report]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Jun -- There was singing and celebration in London last night. At the same time, the inhabitants of the Argentine capital, Buenos Aires, wept in the streets.

An adventure has come to its end. It began on 2 April when, by order of Argentine President Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and the military junta, thousands of soldiers carried out an invasion of the practically undefended Malvinas, British colonial possession through the past 149 years. This act neglected and underestimated two major points of advantage which Argentina had won in its justified claims for sovereignty over the Malvinas: Great Britain was properly at the negotiating table, and the world, especially the strong movement of the nonaligned countries, were exerting increasing pressure so that the process of decolonization should be concluded as soon as possible in the South Atlantic, too, by a return of the Malvinas to Argentina.

The military regime in Buenos Aires can hardly have a second chance. The inflamed nationalism -- generated by the fact that the Argentine flag waved over the Malvinas after almost a century and a half -- will find hard to accept a withdrawal from the islands. It will rapidly turn against those who provoked it by the adventure; Latin American experts on Argentina give the present military government no chance of surviving for any length of time. Changes at the top in the Argentine Government are inevitable soon, very soon.

This absurb war in the South Atlantic has brought, objectively speaking, the other side into a difficult situation, too: "The honor of British arms" has been saved. But the big question arises of what to do with the victory.

Not to renew the process of negotiations -- which is what is threatened in London -- would suggest opposition to a lasting solution of the question of sovereignty. In the long run, this would cause Britain to open a sphere of constant instability and assume an economic burden practically unbearable for the weak economy in the British Isles.

The war for the Malvinas is over. But the roads to a stable peace do not seem any nearer after the British victory than they were at the time when the war raged with its greatest intensity.

LCY MEMBERSHIP REPORT GIVES NATIONALITY FIGURES

LD171530 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1035 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 17 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) membership, now numbering 2,117,003, includes members of 25 nations and nationalities.

In the period between the two congresses LCY membership increased in each nationality and today includes 114,191 Montenegrins, 310,096 Croats, 141,479 Macedonians, 169.904 Moslems, 112,391 Slovenes, 997,323 Serbs, 80,070 Albanians, 27,546 Hungarians, 3,117 Romanians, 3,197 Turks, 2,060 Romanies, 4,629 Slovaks and 137,878 of those who declared themselves as Yugoslavs.

In the four-year period, the number of Moslems in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia increased the most -- 1.43 percent, followed by those who declared themselves as Yugoslavs -- 0.92 percent, Macedonians -- 0.42 percent, Albanians -- 0.11 percent.

A minimum increase in LCY membership has been recorded with Ruthenians -- 0.08 percent, Bulgarians -- 0.04 percent and Wallachians -- 0.02 percent, whereby they have almost reached their percentage in the population of Yugoslavia. The number of Serbs and Montenegrins admitted to LCY membership over this period decreased somewhat in comparison with the preceding period and now has almost reached their percentage in the overall population. Earlier, their representation in the LCY membership was higher than their percentage in the overall population. The number of Slovenes and Croats in the LCY membership continues to decrease whereby the negative difference between their participation in the LCY membership and in the overall population continues to increase.

According to the February 1982 population census, Yugoslavia has 22,418,331 inhabitants. The most numerous are Serbs [words indistinct] Moslems -- 2,000,034, Montengrins -- 577,298, Hungarians -- 426,865. In the last census there were 1,216,463 inhabitants who declared themselves as Yugoslavs.

YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL REPORTS

LD171122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Even better devised and more organized scientific research is demanded in order to strengthen the combat readiness and readiness for mobilization of the armed forces, to equip them and make them capable of waging armed struggle, it was stated at today's session of the council for scientific research in the armed forces, chaired by Maj-Gen Avgust Vrtar.

It was assessed that the organization of scientific reserach in the Yugoslav People's Army has been developing constantly in accordance with the needs of the armed forces. The remarkable results achieved in all spheres of scientific activity of interest for the strengthening of the country's defense capability bear witness to this.

The present international military political situation makes it necessary, it was stated, for new efforts to be exerted to strengthen the combat and mobilization readiness of the armed forces. Scientific research plays an exceptionally important role in this. Measures were therefore proposed to make further improvements in the organization of research in order (?to make the most efficient use of research and scientific potential). It was noted in connection with this that it is dependent on the quality of the organization of scientific research work whether a more direct link can be made between those responsible for scientific research, those carrying it out and those making use of it, and whether a more favorable relation can be achieved between fundamental and applied research.